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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IX. NO. 12 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
15th Jan.	DEVANHA	8,092
22nd „	SICILIA (a)	6,702
29th „	MOREA (b)	10,890
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,470
12th „	PLASSY	7,346
19th „	MALWA	10,85
26th „	NALDERA (b)	15,82

(a) SICILIA and PLASSY—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.

(b) MOREA and NALDERA—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1921		
20th Jan.	MANDALA	8,246
3rd Feb.	CHANDA (a)	6,169
28th „	NEURALIA	9,082

(a) CHANDA has accommodation for a limited number of a second saloon passengers only.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers	Remarks.
1921		
18th Jan.	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
28th „	NARKUNDA.	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
14 Jan. 1921	LHASA	Karachi direct noon
14th „	COOEYANNA	Busrah direc
17th „	CHAKIA	Karachi Coasting 9-30 a.m.
19th „	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Yamato Maru	K Ando	4379	4th Jan.	12th Jan
*Yokohama Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	3646	20th Jan	27th Jan
Sanuki Maru	Y Nakajima	5060	27th Jan	4th Feb.
Malacca Maru			18th Feb.	21st Feb.

* These steamers have no accomodation for Passengers.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	arrival	Departure
Sydney Maru	R Yano	15th Jan	25th Jan
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 „	12th Feb
Nelson Maru	I Iiichi	10th Feb	22nd Feb
Miyado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb	28th Feb

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STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $29,000,000
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Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

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Paid-up Capital	£ 765,242
Reserve Fund	£ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,408

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,080,000...

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH FORMOSA

BRANCHES.

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BATVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
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Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
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London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

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The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency	Lucknow
The Fiphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works	Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.	Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co.	Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd.	Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co.	Meerut
Central India Machine Co.	Jubbulpore
Rashanlal Nemsukal	Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency	Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
Moosa Lali & Sons	Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan	Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit	Calcutta

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a fair business are recommended to apply to

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road. 7640

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for investing in Life Insurance Policies. Wanted to assign NINE "With Profits" Life Policies, amounting to Rs. 52,000 (fifty-two thousand) assured—in well established Insurance Companies. The Policies need not be taken in total, but if so desired, SEPARATELY EACH. The amounts of the Policies vary from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 12,000. The TOTAL SUM invested up till 31-12-1920 is Rs. 19,969/0/0. Desire to know the Highest Offer. Full particulars will be immediately supplied. Please apply to Box No. 1660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7625

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A Gujarati Knowing GRADUATE as a teacher for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 7686

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka, one with Persian and Science preferred. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN. 7539

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with French strong in English and Mathematics. Apply Mr. DWARKADAS JIKISONDAS, Mercantile Bank Building, c/o Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors. 7619

WANTED.—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST by a Solicitors' firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of English. Apply Box No. 1664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7656

WANTED—A DOCTOR L. M. S. or M.B. for a hospital at Fatehpur in Rajputana. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, if any, stating age and least salary acceptable to HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 7556

WANTED— A B. A. S. T. C.)LADY preferred) as a private teacher. Apply personally with testimonials at Messrs. BOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, 2nd Floor, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. 7650

WANTED—Three GRADUATES of whom one a Science Graduate for the Buseeweshawer School Bagalkot. Apply terms to the undersigned B. N. DUNDAWELI, Secretary, Buseeweshawer School. 7608

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an old established Indian Life Insurance Co., well experienced and competent HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. He must be well up in Life Insurance accounts, correspondence and general office work. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply giving full particulars and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 1663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7655

WANTED—Competent and Hindi knowing teachers (trained preferred) to teach Commerce, Geography (especially commercial geography), drawing, drill and Hindi. Commerce teachers should hold some certificate or diploma from some University or recognised institution. Apply at once stating experience, age and minimum salary expected to the PRINCIPAL, Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya, 134, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta. 7601

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT IMPORT MANAGER wants SITUATION. Sound knowledge of Import-Export business. Good organiser. Excellent correspondent. Minimum Salary Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 1656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7631

WANTED.

WANTED.—Rs. 3,000 by a gentleman carrying on business, good interest, money returned anytime if required after three months. Apply Box No. 1658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7639

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on easy payment system—3½ and 5 ton lorries. Best German make. Ready delivery. Great opportunity for real investors. For further particulars write to DULERAI & CO., 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7605

FOR SALE—Looms 36", Brand new, Willan and Mills make Healds and Reeds of 140s., 120s. and 100s. of all sizes. Egyptian and American yarns on cops 40s., 50s. 60s. and 70s. warp and Weft. Write immediately to P. P. TRENIDI & CO., 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7611

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A very desirable FLAT in Marine Mansions, Chowpathy. E. L. Lift and Fans. Charming Sea View. For rent apply MANAGER, on the premises. 7530

AN OFFICE TO LET on fourth floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO. 7652

TO BE LET.—BLOCKS for office on the first floor of the Bombay cloth Market Building at Mangaldas Road. Apply JAGJIVANDAS NANDLAL AND CO., 177-181, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 7760

TO LET—On 99 years' Lease two PLOTS OF LAND, each with an extensive frontage on Arthur Road, Byculla, admeasuring 4,100 square yards and 550 square yards respectively, opposite the Porcupine Foundry, eminently suited for a Motor Garrage or Show-room worship or industrial residential purposes. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 7642

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF BUILDINGS of Labour Camp and Hospital, Dadar, as advertised in the paper on 8th instant is hereby CANCELLED. 7673

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7149

FOR SALE.

VERY Good cotton wastes of different varieties worth about Rs. 50,000 Ready. Offers and Quotations solicited by.
THE MANAGER,
Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd.
Koilpati, S. I. Ry. 7432

WANTED.

AN OIL ENGINE of 10 or 12 horse-power and a Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" Delivery. Preference will be given to new machines.
Inform maker, size and price, etc.
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon. 7487

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. The INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Steel Merchants, beg to inform their various Customers hereby, as well as the public that their Offices have now been temporarily removed to No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications to them should be accordingly addressed.
8th January, 1921. 7545

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES for Motipura Serpentine Green Marble and Bhulvan Red and Grey Granite (from quarries, lately worked by Mr. A Loving) may be addressed to the present Lessee.
Mr. BHUDARBHAI PRAGJI CONTRACTOR,
7688 Camp Baroda.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited before 31st January, 1921, for the contract of the distillation of country liquor for consumption in the Idar State for the year 1920-21. For conditions and further particulars regarding the contract, apply to:—
THE MAHARAJA KUMAR,
Idar State,
Himatnagar (A. P. Ry.) 7418

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden Bombay; Cobombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "Swanf" September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne"' October.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF COOKING OIL.

1. 111 tons of Cooking Oil surplus to requirements are offered for sale
2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1921 quoting rates per 100 lbs. (a) with and (b) without packing and stating the quntity they are prepared to purchase.
3. The Oil can be inspected in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Bombay..
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
5. No tender offering less than Rs. 32 per cwt. including packing (4 gallon galvanised iron drums) or Rs. 29/8 per cwt. without packing will be considered.
6. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
7. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
For Asst. Director S & T (Embarkation)
Alex: Docks
Bombay, 11-1-1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

CALL OF £1. 1920.

THE Directors require Shareholders, who have not paid the above call, to pay the same on or before the 31st January, 1921 at any Office of the above Bank, together with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from the 31st July, 1920, to date of payment and in the event of non-payment of the said call, shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited. 7697

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING IN RAIWAY CARRIAGES AND AT STATIONS.

TENDERS for the above for one year from 1st February, 1921, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at 12 O'Clock noon the 25th January, 1921. An earnest money of Rs. 25 should accompany each tender.
For terms and conditions of the contract apply to STOREKEEPER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.
Bhavnagar Para,
11th January, 1921. 7684

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company who have not yet taken delivery of their share certificates are requested to do so in exchange for the relative documents duly endorsed.
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
7682

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER with a speciality in Sizing for our Mills at Chinchpokly. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND AND CO., Agents, Diamond Dpg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7583

THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to sec 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 the Statutory General Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 123, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay on the 24th day of January 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and the Audited Statement of Capital account as at 26th December 1920.
2. To confirm the appointment of G. G. Vakil Esqr., acting as Director vice J. G. Vakil, Esq. resigned, for the current year.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy as additional Auditors of the Company, for the year 1920-21.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
I. M. MANKAD B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
Bombay,
Monday, this 10th day of January, 1921. 7696

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF 4209 BAGS OF SUGAR EX S. S. SEALDA.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the local papers over the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., advertising an auction sale of the abovementioned bags of Sugar on account and at the risk of our clients Messrs. Haji Sultanally Shushtary and Co. at the instance of Messrs. Volkart Bros. We are instructed to state that the abovementioned bags are not of the shipment contracted for between our clients and Messrs. VOLKART BROS and that therefore our clients were not bound to accept the said goods. Considerable correspondence has already taken place between ourselves and Messrs. Payne and Co., attorney for Messrs. Volkart Bros on this subject. The public is therefore informed that our clients have nothing to do with the said auction sale and our clients propose to take steps against Messrs. Volkart Bros for advertising the goods on our client's account.
Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Sultanalli Shushtary and Co.
7687

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that during the period 25th January to 5th February 1921 both days inclusive, the booking of all consignments of goods traffic in "Smalls" to Delhi and Kingsway except consignment of edibles, grain, fodder and tent equipage, will be entirely stopped.
Intending despatchers should make their arrangements accordingly.
By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN.
General Traffic Manager
No. 1.
Calcutta, 5th January, 1921. 7589

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of paving the floor of the buffalo Stable at the Bandra Slaughter House will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 21st day of January, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN, C. E.
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January, 1921. 7691

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary posts of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuicances, for six months.
Applicants should possess a First Class Engineers' Certificate of Competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures.
Salary offered, Rs. 400 to 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances.
The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.
Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned at the Old Custom House till 25th January 1921.
J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
7681

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE DEEDS, relating to the Property hereunder written of our client KALLIANJI PURSHOTUM are missing. All persons having in possession the said title Deeds are requested to hand them over to our client or to us as his attorneys Nos. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, and any person or persons in whose possession the title Deeds may be are hereby warned against selling mortgaging or alienating the said Property and if notwithstanding this notice he or they will do so they will do so at this or their own risk and will be dealt with according to law.

SCHEDULE.

One field, situate at Muje Kankheri near Borivali in Pot Tukdi, Bandra, Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana, bearing survey No. 34, admeasuring 1. 9 DHip i.e., 22 823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Tank of Kanheri, on or toward the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba , on or towards the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoda Doctor Bhawanishanker Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote. This land being Khotiland it is not surveyed.
Dated this 12th January, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
Attorneys for Mr. Kallianji Purshotum.
7689

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHINABHAI VIRJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients RAO SAHEB TEJU KAYA and DEVJI DHARSEY. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same (if any) shall be considered to have been waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toka land or ground the Annual Government Toka whereof is Rs. 15-4-3 Situate at Government Gate Parel Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2931 two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 5 and 64, New Nos. 14119 and 14204 and New Survey No. 1/2493 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1063, Street No. 25 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a Public passage or Gawan and on or towards the East South and West by the properties belonging to the Executors of the late Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia.
Dated this 12th day of January, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7679

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR HAKIM MAHOMED DAYAM and KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants the surviving trustees of the trust created by the last will and Testament of Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of Abdul Latiff Haji Junas Sobhani have contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. ISSACK HAJI SULLEMAN, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings thereon, situate at Chakla Street, in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 395 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 647, New No. 6326, Old Survey No. 1012 and New Survey No. 2141 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 475 and 728 (3) and Street Nos. 220-226 Chakla Street and 23-33, Dhobi Street and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Kadwani and on or towards the South by the property of Jaffer Allarakhia.
Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
7698

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GULBAI, widow of Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT Bai DINBAI FARDOONJI PETIT and PHIROZSHAW BOMANJI PETIT, all of Bombay Parsis, the present Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, dated 1st August, 1913, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, maintenance, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Vihitgaon near Deolali, in Taluka Nasik, District Nasik, in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 48881 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) and bearing Pratbandhi No. 21 and 32 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, leading from Nasik to Deolali Camp, on the West by land bearing No. 33 and 34 partly belong to Shanker Biwaji and partly Tatea Shiwdeo, on the North by land bearing No. 21 and 32 belonging to Mathu Moctaji and on the South by a passage and which said land has been and is in the possession of the vendors.
Dated this 12th day of January, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7683

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of ATMARAM SITARAM WAGH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.
BHAWANISHANKER SADASHIV WAGH, BHIKOO VINAYAK TELANG, PANDURANG BHASKER GOTHOSKER, DATTATRAYA SOHIROBA BORKER and MAHABALESHWAR VINAYAK TELANG, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the first residing at Santa Cruz, outside the City of Bombay and the others residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7659

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Officer in Charge Supply Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th January 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Kala Killa behind Town Hall, unserviceable goods viz. tins, wooden barrels, hoop iron, wooden cases etc.
Delivery should be taken on full payment there and then.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES ALL WOOL SERGE AND 1 CASE UNION MIXTURE CLOTH.

Under instructions from Nissim I. Bekhor, Esqr., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Muljі Jetha Market, Champa Gully, the following:—
1 case 10 pieces 54" x 65 yards all wool serge
1 case 10 pieces 54" x 65 yards all wool serge
1 case 10 pieces 54" x 65 yards all wool serge
1 case 26 pieces 54" x 35 yards Union Mixture cloth.
The above cases are lying in the Bonded Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, Friday, 14th day of Jan. 1921, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Baling Press in Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Moolji Jaitha Market, by order of Jaithabhai Govindji, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Thuker Madhavji Thakersy:—
1 case white and cream Flannel.
1 case goolabi and piroja Flannel.
2 bales grey Longcloth No. 5260.
1 bale grey Longcloth No. J.J.J.
2 cases Checks No. 662.
1 bale grey Longcloth putli chap.
1 bale grey Longcloth chulli chap.
1 bale Sheetings No. 42.
1 bale grey Longcloth No. 4701.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 8 days.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 14th January 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4027.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KANDAVADI LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Fritz Schleicher the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of August 1917 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned valuable property on Monday, the 24th January 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereof situate lying and being on the North side of Kandavadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Paul Antonio Francises Ferreira, on or towards the South by the Kandavadi Lane, on or towards the East by a passage of cart called Nigelori and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Mangesh Wagle which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 30, New No. B/136 Old Survey No. 530 and New Survey No. 3/1745 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 860 and Street No. 7 and are now in the occupatione of the Mortgagor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 40 Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS AUCTION SALE OF 80,000 BRICKS (ABOUT).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th January 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sheth Narandas Matubai of Kumbharvada 2nd Gate.
80,000 Bricks (about).
The above goods are on view at Ducan Clay Works Panvel.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES LUNGI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Muiji Jetha Market opp. Dharamraj Gali near baling press by order of Sheth Kalyanji Shanker Jatashanker, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Prabhudas Rugnath of Sancha Gate.
23 Bales Lunge each of 100 Pes. No. 38201 yds 12. Sholapur Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 113 BALES COTTON (DHULIA).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th January 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Kolaba Cotton Green by order of Sheth Bhagwandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Modi Popatlal Chunilal of Shroff Bazaar Parsi Gate.
113 Bales Cotton Dhulia.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4059.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES ETAWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—
22 bales Etawa Cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1921, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—
Oilman stores, bath bricks, galvanised sheets tablets, E buttons, acid, Government stores, lampware, medicines, Sarsaparilla, iron chains cement, copra, whisky, C P goods, galvanised tubes, paint, dye, old newspaper, bars iron, tea, automobile accessories, papers, tobacco, wine, steel bars, steel rods, woollen piecegoods, fire crackers, hats, shuttles, soap, rivets, candles, jewelleryware, caps, tin plates, heel tips, perfumery, dry wet dates, gum, corks, artificial flowers, samples, vermouth, hoops, iron tubes wire, personal effect, boiled oil, machinery, dry colour, best polish, rubber hose, blouses, cotton and silk, leather, saddlery, tools, stationery, files, cutlery, bicycle and bicycle parts, boots and shoes, perfumed spirit, lamp, silver assays, motor bicycles, drapery, hooks and eyes, hosiery, musical instrument accumulators, cotton wicks, printing ink, shirts and collars, cylinders, motor tyres, red lead, full pressed cotton, sparkling wine, cloves, motor wheel cover cast iron pipe, beans mong, hardware, tin box, angle iron, padlocks, clips, seat covers, ink, biscuits, wheel parts, oil china clay, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4,000 BALES AND A LARGE QUANTITY LOOSE WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the junction of Jackeria Bunder Road and Sewree, on the open ground of the Port Trust, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of the Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.
About 4,000 bales and a large quantity of loose waste of different kinds.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:
Building St. No. 569-579: Case No. 28; Doongri Street.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of superior white Java sugar

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Devjee Jethmull, Esq., Sugar Merchant, Khand Bazar, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Hajee Sultanally Shustary & Co.

Ex. s. s. "SEALDA".

Made in Java Volkart Bombay—4209 bags superior white Java Sugar packed in bags of 2 cwts. lying at Alexandra Dock Shed No. 7.

The goods will be sold ex dock against Delivery Orders.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 scond-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 chestnut riding horse, 15 hands, with good marks.

1 14-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder, Belsize Car, Bosch Magneto white and poppy Caruurettor, 20 miles per gallon newly hooded and painted with five wire wheels.

120 H.-P. cylinder, 7 seater Wolsley Sydney Car, newly overhauled, in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE of about 972 bales Broach Cotton.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and at their godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, and on account and risk of Messrs. Jabdaikhan J. Choonilal Bhogilal Choonilal Kapurchand, Rahim Mahomed, Foolshanker M. and others.

About 972 full pressed bales Broach Cotton

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Friday the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunitions consisting of daggers and spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, culphur, gun powder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets and one brass cannon etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following property:—

A ground floor frame building with a structure of corrugated streets in the rear, case No. XIII Ward No. 2306 (4-5) and street 408CB at De Lisle Road.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SONAPUR STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 27th January 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOTS A.—A piece of land comprising an area of 138 3-9 sq. yards, or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur Street, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by a passage and the property of Haji Casum and on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Luxmanji.

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 20 sq. yards or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur St., on or towards the South by a Hindu Dharamsala, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Haffiz Abdool Rashid, on or towards the West by property belonging to the Trustees of the Suani Mahomedan Cemetery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

AUCTION SALE OF "OVERLAND" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room 41, Esplanade Road, one "Overland" Old model Motor Car 5 seater 16 H.-P. in working order.

The Car on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!!

One of the greatest of James Oliver Curwood's famous stories of the Canadian North-West will be shown at the "West End Cinema," New Charni Road. It is different from anything previously produced and a picture of real merit. It is entitled "The Courage of Marge O'Doone" and is presented by a cast of all-star players, headed by Pauline Starke and Niles Welch. Animals play an important part in this production. Baree, an outlaw dog, wild and ferocious, and Tara, a grizzly bear, are important characters. The atmosphere of the country north of 53 is faithfully reproduced in this production, which was directed by David Smith. The scenic backgrounds are of a kind that makes the production a travelogue as well as one of the most intensely dramatic human interest stories ever screened. It is also an educational film, giving many interesting and unusual animal scenes. A bear fight, the mortal combat between two men, thrilling escapes and a genuine love interest are some of the high lights on the production.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE (LOOSE) GREY YARN.

THIS LAY FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

1 bale (loose) 300 lbs. Grey Yarn 2/40 S.

AUCTION SALE of 10 Bales Sarries of the Mathuradas Mills.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcarun the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills and on account and at the risk of Marvadi Jagannath Sitaram of Kharakuva.

10 Bales Sarries of the Mathuradas Mills Putti Border No. 2069, 44 inches 8½ yards.

(Balance out of the contract of 11 Bales.)

AUCTION SALE of 13 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgely at Champaguly, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Devcarun Mulji, the selling agent of the Madhavji Mills and on account and at the risk of Marvadi Jagannath Sitaram of Kharakuva.

2 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1093 P. 44 inches, 8½ yards.

3 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1093D, 44 inches 8½ yards.

8 bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1093D, 44 inches 8½ yards.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 25th WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of trinkets, bales of cotton piecegoods and twist, one case leather, harmonium, sewing machine, copper sheets, sandals, one bundle tarpaulin, red colour, one case screws, hockey sticks, tent, cardamums, motor tyres, one bundle dhoties, scented oils, new sarees, 3 cases of tea, sporting goods, haberdeshery, iron locks, bicycles, caps, 2 bundles blankets, leather purses, cricket bats, gloves, stationery, aromatic sticks, one case coffee, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, boots and shoes, old clothing, hand bags, trunks and boxes, umbrellas, gas cylinders, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1921.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, 2.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

SOUND TRAINING in BOOK-KEEPING & BANKING LAW, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Maharata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Prospectus on application.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	10.22
Mar.	10.26
May	10.32
July	10.36

London, Jan. 10th.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£36

WHEAT.

Australian Paid	126/6
Argentine Sellers	97
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Quoted afloat	102

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroxepore Red Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£19 1-2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£18
Tone of Rapeseed:—Less depressed	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship Jan.-Feb.	£24
Tone of Linseed:—Firmly held demand quiet	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£10
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£20

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£80
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74 1/6
Copper Brazers	£131
Yellow Metal	72 1/2
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Paid	38
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers	39/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Feb. Buyers	39/9
Tone:—Firm Good demand with	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	1/1
Plantation First Laters Crepe Jan. Paid	
Buyers	1-1
Tone:—Quiet	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 10th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£74 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£83 1/8
Consols 2½%	£7
Rupee Paper 2½%	38
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	55 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 1-4
On London at Paris—France	60.40

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 13.

The Marwari Bazar and Colaba Market are closed to-day for forward business owing to Hindu Holiday (Sancrat.)

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, in consequence of lower advices from America and buyers preferred to hold back while about Rs. 1,000 only are reported to have changed hands.

METALS.

Imported rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

Jan. 13th 1921.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/6	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1½	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1½	83	8	0
Do.	2	83	8	0

COPPER RATE

Jan 13th 1921.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/6	80	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		80	0	0
Panch tchu joint		28	0	0
Copper English-Bars		52	0	0
Ingot-Bars		25	0	0
Lead		58	9	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations or Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Jan. 13th 1921: 6;16 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Warms.	Rs.	a.	p.	Ball Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80		61	0	0	9	2	0	
" " Cawnpore 70-80		59	8	0	8	15	0	
" Karachi Bangie		62	0	0	9	1	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11	12	0	12	4	0	
" " Cawnpore		11	12	0	12	4	0	
" " Yellow Cawnpore		12	12	0	13	4	0	
Linseed, Brown Bold		13	8	0	14	0	0	
" " Thin		12	8	0	13	0	0	
Teaseld, White 83-15		77	0	0	15	4	0	
" Gajar 75-25		75	0	0				
" Gajar 50-50		70	0	0				
" Black		60	0	0				
Poppyseed, White		14	4	0	15	0	0	
Groundnuts		64	0	0				
Mowrasseed		8	0	0	8	8	0	
Barley		49	0	0	7	0	0	
Castorseed		49	0	0	9	12	0	
Cottonseeds		34	0	0	4	14	0	
Forward:		Rs.	a.	p.				
Wheat May		8	5	0				
Linseed May		16	3	3				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th Jan. 1921:

Cotton	9,263 Bales.
Wheat	3,770 Cwts.
Linseed	343 "
Rape, etc.	124 "
Gingellyseed	1196 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2520 "
Castorseed	1,180 "
Rice	3,720 "
Myrabollams	3.40 "
Cottonseed	3,882 "
Mowrasseed	758 "
Gram	3,569 "
Jawar	1,611 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Sojree	3,179 "
Gaul	5,773 Tons

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.

S S Naurung, Bate, Calcutta.
S S Karagoia, Cutbush, Durban etc.
S S Bahrein, Constantine Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Cooyanna, Holman Busreh.
S S Wareuta, Duncan, Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lady Black for Tuticorin
Steamer Mandale, for London.

S S Nairung:—The T M Company's steamer Nairung 2897 tons, Captain W H Bate, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain H A Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc. with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein 1482 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2495 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, will to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S War Cuta:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Cuta, 1487 tons, Captain J R Duncan, wil sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Jan. 13.

S S Divanha for London:—200 cwt. buffalo horn, Allimohmed; 1590 cwt. groundnut oil cake, Hollingshurst and Co.; 500 cwt. kismiss, C Jivanlal and Co.; 275 cwt. cossim flour, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 6 cwt. ivory, H. Laljee and Co.

S S Roon for London:—30 bales hemp, F E Hardcastle and Co., 441 cwt. kismiss, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 250 cwt cossein flour, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Roon for Hamburg:—4200 cwt myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 330 bales cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co.

S S Hazelshide for Middlesbro:—1000 cwt. manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S Hazelshide for Dunkirk:—728 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 10240 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Bros.; 668 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 160 bales cotton; Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—4000 cwt. bone dust, Alexander and Sons, 95 tons groundnut Indian Genl. Trading Co.; 10 tons cassen flour, Indian Genl. Trading Co.; 5 cwt. hoops S S Miranda.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—73 cwt. ivory, H Laljee and Co.

S S Yamato Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Yamato Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha, 2;50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 13.

S S Devanha from Shanghai, Agents Mackinons Mackenzie and Co.:—208 cases, 131 bales, 900 bags, 293 bags, 600 bags, 310 bales 123 H/c green tea 41 H/c Tea, 210 cases Tea, 303 bags tea 726 bags copra, 14 bags cardamum.

S S Elysia from Liverpool: Agents W and A Graham and Co.—887 cases cotton, 573 bales cotton 282 cases cotton goods 145 bales cotton goods, 41 bases woollen, 20 bales woollen, 400 bales raw cotton, 52 cases cotton yarn 255 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases silk, 8 cases paper, 172 bales paper 920 casks china clay, 300 cases school slates, 295 cases bear, 4000 cases soap, 36 cases cigarettes, 22425 pieces fire bricks. 130 bags glass bottles 31 casks tiles, 6 cases knives 7 cases wicks, 5 cases umbrellas, 9 cases envelopes, 250 cases gingerwine, 30 cases gin, 350 kegs paint, 150 cases spirit; 3534 cases whisky; 100 cases sulphuric acid 300 cases hydrolic acid.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-2.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5-0/16.
D. D. on London, 1/5-5/8.
3 M/st D A 1/6½.
D. L. on Paris, Frc. 440.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 475.
T. T. on Japan Rs 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165
American Cross rate, Dols. 3.72 to 74.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 61.10.
London Silver spot D. 40.
London Silver forward D. 39-7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 65.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained fairly steady during the day.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2500 xd. By. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 3130, Century 1195, Cent. India 4315, Colaba Land 2530, Crescent 615 xd., Currimbhoy 1420, David 1755, Fazulbhoy 2160 xd, Finlay 1160, Ind. Malwa 725; Ind. Bleaching 190 Kasturchand 1750 Kohinoor 3625, New Great 917/8, Pearls 1095, Phoenix 1050, Shapurji 37, Swan 1150 Simplex 810, Swadeshi 4370.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, By. Burma 610, By. Burma N. I. 200 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 17, By. Tramway 695, By. Steam 342-8, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1325 xd Bundi Cement 44, Ind. Cement 400, New India Ins. 2 dis, Shivrajpur 41/8, Tata Defd. 685, Tata Ord. 137/8, Tata Hydro 860 xd, Tata Oil 185, Tata Bank 30, Scindia Steam 15 dis.

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gents) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

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M E T H
T K B A
S O E R

London Genuine Supply Agency, 9, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and and Ambala where day temperature is higher than usual. Night temperature is above the average in the north and in the south-west of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the west of the division. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is above normal both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and in northern and eastern parts of Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu, and in excess at Bikaner and Ajmer. Day temperature is either normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is higher than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Neemuch but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual in Central India West and on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is above the average in Central India West but below it in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Saugor and in the south-east. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal except in the south-east of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona, Belgaum and in east Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar, and is in excess at Belgaum and Hyderabad. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the northern half of the division; night temperature is above the average at Sholapur and in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar and Mysore and skies are heavily clouded there and over the adjacent districts. Madras has had 1.59in. Conditions still remain disturbed in the south. A disturbance from the west has given 0.15in. of rain at Pasni and moderate to heavy cloud in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.

Forecast—Local rain is likely over the southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th January 1921.

The western depression has given further local snow in Kashmir with light rain at Drosh. Disturbed weather in the south of the Bay has caused heavy rain on the south Coromandel coast.

Chief amounts are:—Dras half an inch, Madras and Negapatam two inches each, Cuddalore five and Pamban one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 13th JAN. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84	74		0.07	7.76	57.0
Do. (11th)	84	74		0.04	1.83	53.0
Jask	78.2	80				
Do. ( )	75.4					
Muskat						
Do. (11th)	78.9					65.2
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.2	65		0.02	0.33	47.2
Rawalpindi	70 0	51		0.11	1.19	42.0
Lahore	70.7	76		0	0.76	38.4
Hissar	73.4	45		0.06	0.51	43.1
Ambala	74.3	54			1.73	46.0
Delhi	71 9	48			0.53	
						51.8
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.3	48			0.35	55.1
Manipuri	77.6	76			0.33	56.0
Jhansi	80.2	74			0	42.5
Cawnpore	82.1	62			0.22	50.9
Allahabad	79 8	54			0.67	
						49.6
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81 2	52			0	43.4
Karachi	69 2	62		0.28	0.07	53.3
Ajmer	73.2	50			0.53	45.8
Jaipur	75.2	48			0	47.1
Kotah	76.5	50			0.49	54.0
Mount Abu	68.6	48			0.41	
						47.8
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	81 2	57			0.72	
Dwarka	82 3	68			0	68.1
Veraval	83 2	71			0	49.6
Rajkot	85 2	57			0.22	50.6
Bhavnagar Para	83 2	66			0.27	66.8
Surat	86.0	60			0.28	59.8
Ahmedabad	86.2	49			0.12	50.2
Deesa	82.5	53			0.10	51.3
Neemuch	83 7	51			0.29	44.7
Indore	86.8	49			0.88	51.8
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81 3	60			1.09	54.4
Saugor	87 4	64			1.25	
Hoshangabad					1.15	58.9
Khandwa	87 3	56			0.97	55.6
Akola	92 0	59			1.28	64.1
Amraoti	92 5	54			1.37	58.6
Nagpur	89.0	46			1.46	61.8
Chanda	87 4	52			1.19	67.6
Raipur	90.7	56			0.72	
						68.8
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 2	76			0.56	68.3
Ratnagiri	84 1	62			0.57	67.6
Marmugoa	88.8	66		0.16	1.01	63.9
Karwar	86.2	72			0.82	
						59.7
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	54			0.92	51.8
Ahmednagar	83.7	71			1.15	55.1
Poona	87.7	66			1.09	55.8
Sholapur	90 0	70		0.02	1.42	9.7
Bijapur	90.6	64			1.15	9.2
Belgaum	86.8	62		0.07	1.70	51.2
Aurangabad	86.4	49			1.02	13.8
Nizamsbad (Indur)	85 8	58			0.80	58.4
Hyderabad	80.5	61			1.03	
						57.9
MALABAR AND CENTRAL—						
Mangalore	89 5	69		4.84	+1.43	68.9
Calicut	89 7	68		7.02	+0.90	75.1
Cochin	87 2	67		7.90	-0.31	73.3
Colombo	90.7	81	0.06	20.82	+1.46	
						68.7
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						61.7
Nagipatam	85.6	76		8.82	8.52	68.3
Bellary	89.2	68		4.31	1.67	74.1
Cuddapah	86.8	75		2.90	1.76	67.5
Madras	89 3	81	0.08	81.45	+11.67	78.8
Bangalore	79 8	74		0.72	2.51	79.1
Coimtore	86.6	69	0.78	7.28	+2.14	74.8
Trichanopoly	91.7	75	0 20	0.70	+1.18	
Negapatam	79.8	80	0.03	41.85	+23.07	

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Resharpened bright and keen as new. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 8 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades, etc., stocked; Surgical Instruments Repaired,

MATHEWS & CO. 99 Hudson St., York (Corner of) BOMBAY

S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sigh,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The [illegible] of this fever-land
Out to [illegible] prayer
Heard on [illegible] the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.

SQUIRE'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.
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gramophone, with massive Oak Case, 12-in. richly coloured Horn, unbreakable silent running Motor, 11-in. Nickelled Turntable and extra loud Insulated Sound Box, etc. Large stocks of Cabinet Gramophones, Portable Hornless and exquisitely designed Table Grands on 14 days' free trial—no deposit required. Sent to any part of India at our own risk. Cash or easy payments. Save 25 per cent. by buying direct from factory at our low prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. ON APPROVAL will be sent to any address. Delivered Free aboard steamer any Indian Port. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Please write for Monster Bargain Lists to COUTTS & CO. (Dept. 467 P), P.O. Box 250, Hornby Road, Bombay, or MEAD COMPANY (Dept. 467 P), Birmingham, England.

ALL THE LATEST RECORDS STOC

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Last day of lecture on "Power" by Dr. Crowley, St. Xavier's College Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 15.

The s.s. "Devanha," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races 8th Extra Meeting.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. 'Kathiawar,' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, closes at the G.P.O., 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 16.

The mail s.s. "Kashgar," with the outward mails of Dec. 30, expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

XIII Hours' Adoration at the Gloria Church, Byculla, Morning at 7 o'clock, evening at 6.30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday was 174 as against 129 on the corresponding day last year and 189 in 1919.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prathan Samaj Girgaon on Sunday, the 16th instant at 5-30 p.m.

FIRST ALL-INDIA RAILWAY CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Drafts Committee of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference will be held on Saturday, the 16th instant at 7 p.m. in the Servant of India Society Hall.

Business before the meeting is: "To draft the resolution for the Conference.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Sharda Sevak Mandal, Vidyarthi Mandal and Sarvajanik Bal Mandal, a debate will take place on "Boycott of Schools and Colleges" in the Panchayet Wadi, 2nd Pingrapole C. P. Tank on Sunday next at 4-30.

CHAPEL OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, COLABA

The feast of the Patron of the above Chapel will be celebrated with High Mass, Sermon and Benediction at 8 a.m. on Sunday next. The Rev. C. Pinto of Gloria Church will give the sermon.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will deliver a public lecture to the Women of Bombay "On "Nagpur Congress" at 5p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow at the premises of the Samaj, in the New Bhatwadi Lane, Girgaum.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha (Bombay, Mr. D. B. Shukla Bar-at-Law, President of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha (Rajkot) will deliver a public lecture on the "Present situation of Kathiawad." At the Mulji Jetha Market Hall to-day at 5- p.m. (B.T.) Saparate arrangements will be made for ladies.

CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM WORKMANS' INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Institute a general meeting of the workmen of the Crescent Mills was held in the Mill-Compound on Tuesday last, when the men were appealed to make proper use of their money and to take advantage of the Co-operative Credit Societies started by the Institute as well as of other means provided by the Institute for their welfare and should improve their state of living.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The XIII Hours' Adoration will be held at the Gloria Church, Byculla, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and the High Mass will be at 7 a.m. on Sunday next. There will be Low Masses at 5-30, 8, 9, and 9-30 a.m. Visits to the Blessed Sacrament from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. The evening service consisting of Sermon, Procession with two Benedictions outside of the Church and the third inside of it will commence at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY CENTRE.)

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association wil commence from Sunday next from 3 to 4 p.m.) in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, at 3 p.m. No fees are received for the instruction. These classes are open to persons of all communities. Gentlemen intending to join the class are requested to attend on Sunday next at 2-30 p.m. at the class.

HONGKONG SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

We beg to inform you that we have received a telegraphic advice from our Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the final dividend for the Year will probably be £3-0-0 with a bonus, in addition, of £2-0-0, per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax; added to Silver Reserve Fund 20 lakhs dollars; written off Bank's Premises Account 30 lakhs dollars; carried forward to next year about 33 lakhs dollars.

Further the Directors have resolved to approach the Hongkong Government to amend the Bank's Ordinance in order to provide for increase of Capital, and will recommend at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be called later the creation of 40,000 new shares of 125 dollars each to be issued to Shareholders at the price of £70 each in the proportion of one new share to 3 old shares.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Cotton crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and by frost in parts of Nawabshah. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Tha Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiwar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Poona, Satara and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 55 to 67 Gujarat 48 to 68 Konkan 33 to 57 Deccan 54 to 65 Karnatak 57 to 78.

Scarcity has been declared in part of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur districts. The numbers in receipt of relief in the Ahmednagar district during the week ending 1st January 1921 were as follows:—

Test works 1,935, Relief works 5,094, Dependants 2,615, Gratuitous relief 12,485.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(January 13, 1921).

Mr. G. D. Yajnik is appointed tobe Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Broach with effect from the date of the abolition of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Wagra.

Captain A. S. Balfour, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Zia-uddin Ahmad, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, is granted privilege leave for six months from the date of relief.

Messrs. P. S. Pathak and K. V. Kathavte are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the First Class in the Satara District.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, District Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 3rd January 1921.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Belgaum.

The following appointments are announced:—

Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. J. R. Jacob transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice Mr. Hirashankar Udeshankar.

Mr. Hirashankar Udeshankar, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. Chimanlal Agitrai neverting, pending further orders.

Mr. John D'Sylva, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police Dharwar, vice Rao Saheb Shamrav Ramrav Jagdale proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. J. D'Sylva, pending further orders.

Mr. Tripura Shankar Bhaushankar Bhatt to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, vice Kumar Shri Jadeja Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The following appointments pending further orders are made:—

Rao Saheb Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi to act as Deputy Collector, Bombay.

Mr. P. V. Domingo to act as Deputy Collector, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, Satara.

Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse.

Mr. Dayaram Shamdas Punjabi to act as Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad on deputation pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month and six days.

The services of the Reverent C C. Pitcairn Hill, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Khergamvala, to be temporary Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, till 13th November 1921 or till further orders.

Miss Violet Baptista to act as Lady Superintendent, High School for Girls, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 3rd instant, during the absence on leave of Miss H. E. Payne or pending further orders.

Major B. Higham Chemical Analyser to Government and Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the 7th December 1920.

Mr. G. Henderson to act as Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Hindalge in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District vice Mr. W. C. Irvine proceeding on leave.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified below their names:—

Mr. T. H. Mehta, M.B.B.S., 25th September 1920, Mr. M. B. Mandhle, M.B.B.S., 9th October 1920, Mr. B. G. Chhaya, M.B.B.S., 29th October 1920, Mr. B. K. Desai, M.B.B.S., 4th November 1920, Mr. N. M. Mankodi, M.B.B.S., 15th November 1920, Mr. K. M. Jaisinghani, M.B.B.S., 17th November 1920.

Mr. Y. G. Moghe, to act as Lecturer in Dentistry at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. Mody.

STANDARD TIME OR BOMBAY TIME.

A CHALLENGE AND A COUNTER CHALLENGE.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos, who moved a proposition, the other day, that the Bombay Municipal Corporation do adopt Standard Time, was opposed by Mr. P. J. Murzban who said, *inter alia*, that it was their bounden duty of the House "to uphold a time which 95 per cent. of the public of Bombay believed to be correct time." Dr. Moos, writing to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" deals at length with the subject stating that the statements made by him in the debate in the House, were based on science and were true facts. Dr. Moos further states that he is prepared to accept the challenge of Mr. Murzban, and will give a cheque of Rs. 500 to any charity named by Mr. Murzban, if the latter refutes the statements about the Standard Time.

The Editor of the "Jam-e Jamshed" in an editorial note at the foot of Dr. Moos' correspondence, says that Mr. Murzban, "to cut the matter short," is prepared "to produce the 'certificates' of one hundred astrologers of India, showing that the 'true time,' according to the astrologers' opinion, is Bombay Time and *not Standard Time*"? provided Mr. Moss is prepared to give a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the fund of Dr. Massina's Hospital.

AN ALLEGATION AND APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Sardar Birpal Singh M.L.G., Talukdar, Rae Bareilly, who was said by the "Independent" among other things to be the first to fire etc., has written to that paper demanding categorical withdrawal of the serious charge made against him by the "Independent's" correspondent, and, failing an unqualified apology for the paper's reiteration of the charge, the Sardar writes he will be compelled to put the matter in the hands of his lawyers.

The "Independent" to-day writes:—"We regret we should have stated in our editorial note that the Sirdar 'was the first to fire'. What we meant to say was he 'was alleged to have been the first to fire.' We are sincerely sorry for this error."

THE POSTAL MUDDLE.

WOEFUL APATHY OF PUBLIC.

The Postal strike is still going on and there is no move made by striker party to come to any understanding. After a lapse of some four months the position remains the same, unchanged. As for the strikers it might be well to state that if Government officials are out to break them, the men are as firmly resolved not to return to work, except on terms which are just and equitable and more in consonance with the realities. It is no use blinking at facts that while the officials are waiting for the men to come to them on their bended knees, the men at least the great majority of them, have already got employment elsewhere, and only a few remain unemployed. So it comes to this: that a body of men who had worked so loyally on such a meagre salary for a number of years and some of them were on the point of retirement—have been driven out of their work, through sheer desperation, by the perverse attitude of the officials.

The Postal Department, however, which is not troubled by such sentimental reasons "carries on" as best as it can, and that "best" is of a very poor quality. With all the brave talk the officials have not yet been able to fill up the vacancies created by the men through leaving their work. The delivery arrangements are still of the most unsatisfactory and primitive kind. To take an example on the Kalbadevi side out the 150 men formerly employed only 60 men have been newly taken on, and on the Grant Road side only a dozen have been replaced. Even after adding a few more to these numbers, it cannot be said for a moment that the work is going on satisfactorily. Numerous complaints, unheeded though they are, have been made to the postal officials, but without any improvement in the situation. But the public have been treated by the officials, as they deserve to be What have they done to help the strikers, who have put up a heroic fight for nearly four months? Was there a single public meeting held in the city and has any organised attempt been made to collect subscriptions and help the men in any way? Unaided and neglected by the public dependent on their own meagre resources discouraged by all, the postal strikers, have carried on a brave fight, unparalleled in these parts of India. Many men have been broken; some must have rejoined, and they can be counted on one's fingers; some have found employment in other places, and only a few remain. The public, if they have suffered—and there is no doubt of it,—have only themselves to blame. Almost criminal and callous negligence has been their contribution to the struggle of the men, and it is no use after that to weep over spilt milk.

KOHINOOR MILL SITUATION.

The mills yesterday were all closed. On account of the Sankranti holiday-Kohinoor Mill men, like all the other mill workers in the city, did not return to work on Thursday. It is stated that some of the men threw stones at the mill people on Wednesday evening, but on the police arriviving they dispersed.

Yesterday morning some four hundred men of the G. I. P. Railway were proceeding to Dadar, but they only went so far as Parel and then dispersed.

The situation is quiet.

THE LATE MR. SHULA

RAIPUR'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

RAIPUR, Jan. 13.

The news of the death of Pandit Vishnoo Dutt Shukla which melancholy event took place at Nagpur on the 11th instant was received here this morning. It cast a great gloom over the city and arrangements were at once made to hold a public meeting this evening.

The Pandit was a Graduate of the Allahabad University, a talukdar holding several villages and a public spirited citizen who rendered yeoman service to these provinces as a member of the Jubbulpore District Board, a president of the Central Provinces Cooperative Bank, a member of the local Legislative Council. He was a member of the Imperial Council from which he withdrew as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act Bill. He was one of the founders of a widely read newspaper called "Karmavir" and at the time of his death was the Governor of the Central Provinces Cooperative Banks Federation. He stood at the last election as a candidate for the Council of State but withdrew his candidature owing to the Non-Cooperation movement. By his death the Central Provinces and particularly the Hindi-knowing division of the people have lost one of their most influential and spirited leaders. His death has produced a gap which it is difficult to fill up.

A mass meeting was held this evening under the presidency of C. M. Thakur, Barrister-at-Law at which a resolution expressing sympathy with the members of the family of the deceased was passed. All business will be suspended and *hartal* will be observed to-morrow as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the 'Young Nationalists' League" a public lecture will be delivered to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Bar-at-Law on the Congress Creed and and Constitution at the premises of the "Sandesh' Office" 10th Khetwadi Lane.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BOMBAY TIME vs. STANDARD TIME.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, and the only question of importance and interest that was discussed was about the introduction of Standard Time in the City. The discussion was long and spirited, and much was made of the religious sentiments of the people being hurt by the Municipal clocks showing Standard Time. It was stated in favour of the motion that while the whole country had adopted Standard time, only Bombay and Calcutta had not done that, and it could not be said for a moments that while these two cities only were religious, the other parts of the country were not. In the name of uniformity, it was argued, the standard time should be adopted. The voting was very close and there was much excitement, and when the motion was put to vote it was declared that the amendment was carried, 23 voting for and 20 against. A poll was then demanded by the supporters if the original motiin and the result of it was that 22 members voted for the amendment and only 15 against it. It was therefore carried, and then adopted as a substantive proposition—deferring the consideration of the question until a "democratic" Corporation was constituted.

S. T. OR B. T.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the motion, for adopting Standard Time, brought forward by Dr. N. A. F. Moos, to which an amendment, postponing the question. He knew Mr. Marzban well, and Municipal Corporation, which will come into being after some fifteen, months, was moved by Mr. P. J. Murzban.

Mr. N. W. Joshi said no case had been made out for the postponement of the question. He knew Mr. Marzban will, and he was one of those persons who did not wish the Corporation to be sufficiently democratised. If he was really anxious that the question should be considered by a democratic Corporation then let the Corporation be sufficiently democratised. The people in the city liked to have Standard Time, and if anybody examined their watches they would find they had kept Standard Time. As for Mr. Kamdar's saying that he was the representative of the people, at the most he represented about a thousand voters, and he could not call those voters, the public of Bombay. The whole country had adopted Standard Time and even in Bombay the large majority of people kept Standard Time, and it was only proper, that the Municipal clocks should also show it. The question was, was the whole country to change their time for the sake of a few people? As for religions, they were all frauds, and they could not say the change of time hurt their religious feelings, what had the clocks—the Rajabai, Tower and the Municipal Tower clocks,—to do with the religious sentiments of the people? Ninety per cent of clocks and watches in the city showed the Standard Time, and if the religious sentiments of the people were not hurt by these, why should it be so only in the case of the Municipal clocks? He for one did not think that the religious sentiments of the people were hurt.

"B. T. NOT THE RELIGIOUS TIME."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the motion said the remarks made by Mr. Marzban were uncalled for. They all had the greatest respect for the memory of Sir Pherozeshah and the speaker yielded to none in his admiration. But did their admiration for a man consist in sticking to a particular opinion which he had held many years before?. He did not think that the loyalty of a follower consisted in that; it consisted in imbibing all the best principles which he followed in his lifetime and to see that those principles were practised by them in their life-time. He wanted to emphasise the fact that, when put to test, the talk about Bombay Time being the religious time did not hold water at all. He entirely agreed that religious sentiments could not be brought forward by any one as an arg ment in support of Bombay Time. They had not the least desire to injure the religious sentiments of the people of Bombay; they only wanted that the Municipal clocks should show the Standard Time, and he did not think there was any ground for apprehension. For heaven's sake let them have Standard Time at this time of the day and the adoption of two different times in the city was causing great confusion in the minds of the people. So far as the convenience of the members was concerned, he thought, Standard Time was the most suitable time. He for one did not see any reason why they should continue the mistaken practice of showing Bombay Time on the Municipal clocks, for the convenience of a few people, and Standard Time on their own watches and clocks.

IRRELIGIOUS.

Dr. A. Viegas did not see any reason for interfering with the question just now. Why should they not wait until the new "democratic" Corporation came into existence, when they could consider the whole question? As for the Municipal clocks, they were not Municipal clocks, but the peoples' clocks. He strongly protested against the remarks of Mr. Joshi against the religions of the people and he thought it was not a proper thing to do.

GOING AGAINST PEOPLE'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand spoke against the resolution, and said a man holding such opinions, on religions, as Mr. Joshi did, had no right to speak about the religious sentiments of the people. The question had been discussed in the Corporation many times, and every time Bombay Time had been adopted. They had no business to adopt a time which went against the sentiments of the whole people.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they had discussed the question in Sir Pherozeshah's time with a great deal of eloquence. If he thought for a moment that they were interfering with the religious sentiments, or even prejudices, of the people they should adhere to Bombay Time. The question was whether that feeling existed—they could get up a religious agitation very easily. He did not think there was any religious sentiment in the question. That argument had been trotted out fifteen years ago, and was now trotted out again. He did not think that out of the 330 millions of people, only the citizens of Bombay were religious. The whole country had accepted the time and was the country not religious? The country had accepted it, and even in Bombay the great majority accepted it, and why should they not alter their clocks? He did not think that religion was concerned at all

BEWARE OF VOTERS' WRATH.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy admitted he was not convinced by Dr. Moos. They had to look to the sentiments of the public, and it was their duty to do so. The question had been discussed time after time, and it was proved that there was no necessity for the introduction of Standard Time. If they persisted in their motion he warned them of the fate of Dr. Katrak, one of their most useful members, who was a great supporter of the Standard Time, but had not been returned to the Corporation, though he had tried for it many a time, on account of his opinions.

Dr. Lankester was very much impressed by the extraordinary weakness and conservative character of the arguments brought against the motion. It was no argument to say that because the question had been turned down before, they should do so now. They had to look to the future and not to the past. As for religious sentiments, the arguments were really fallacious and not real. Did they mean to say that only the Bombay people were religious and not those of the rest of India? What was right for Bombay was certainly right for the people of Poona, and other cities, and what sort of confusion they would have if every city adopted its own time. He asked them to consider the question from an unselfish poiat of view and to set example to the people of the country.

Dr. M. C Javle said the nominated members of the Corporation were hurting the religious sentiments of the people by this proposition. The people of Bombay and Calcutta lead the whole of India, and it was only proper that they should have their own time because they wished it. It was not possible for Dr. Moos to realise the sentiments of the people, for he had spent the greater part of his life in the service of Governmetn. He appealed to all to respect the feelings of the citizens, as Mr. P. C. Sethna had done when he had brought the motion last time, when he received a large number of letters of protest.

Dr. Nariman: It was the election time then.

Concluding Dr. Javle asked the Corporation to pass the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia said they had to act according to the wishes of the people and in large cities they were not following the Standard Time, but only local time. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the issues now before them were quite different to those put 15 years ago. He did not think they would be inconveniencing people by changing their time on the Municipal clocks. He did not believe that. As for religious sentiments, he did not think that they were concerned at all. It was only a matter of convenience to them and to a few people If they wanted Standard Time they could change their office clock accordingly and keep Bombay Time on the Municipal tower clocks.

RESULTS OF VOTING AND POLL.

Closure was then applied on the motion of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, seconded by Mr. R. D. Hughes, and the proposer of the motion was also not allowed to reply. The motion was then put to vote and 28 voted for and 23 against. It was, therefore, declared lost. Mr. B. R. B. Jijobboy, thereupon, asked for a poll and the result of it was that 22 voted for the amendment and 15 against. The amendment was therefore carried and it was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation on the motion of Dr. Sukhia, invited H. E. the Governor, to unveil the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir D. E. Wacha.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

MISHAP TO S. S. AKBAR.

CLOSE OF MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

2ND ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

The Marine Court of Enquiry, appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending to the accident to the engines of the s.s. Akbar, a Mogul Line ship, delivered their decision yesterday.

JUDGMENT.

The Court thought there could be no doubt in their opinion that the immediate cause of the accident was the act of the Second Engineer in turning on steam, as he did, before heating up the engines and clearing water out of the High Pressure Cylinder.

The Chief Engineer appeared to have relied entirely on the Second Engineer without exversising any personal supervision. With the Captain's permission no doubt, he left the ship on the morning of the 27th and he remained away almost until the departure and this too with the knowledge that there was no other certificated Engineer on board and that on the last voyage when the ship was leaving port the Second Engineer had been too drunk to carry out orders. The Court disagreed with the opinion of the assessors that the Third Engineer properly carried out the duties of his watch and that he carried out the orders given to him. Had the evidence as to the order given to the Third Engineer consisted of the uncorroborated testimony of the Second Engineer very little reliance could, in the Court's opinion, have been placed on it; for the Second Engineer was a deeply interested witness who admitted having made an incorrect statement to the Port Officer at the preliminary enquiry, denying that he had received any orders from the Chief Engineer. The orders given to the Third Engineer were, however, deposed to by Mr. Verheven and the Court could see no reason why the Fourth Engineer should give false evidence on the point or draw on his imagination regarding his conversation with the Third Engineer at tiffin and what followed in

FAULTS OF SECOND AND THIRD ENGINEERS.

The Court were of the opinion that the Third Engineer failed to carry out the orders of the Second Engineer to open out the stop-valves. The Second Engineer in turn relied entirely on the Third Engineer; and he too exercised no personal supervision during the watch. He admitted that he never entered the engine-room between 12 and 2 and he failed to carry out the orders of the Chief Engineer to give the engine a turn. When he went to the engine-room the engineers were opening the valves so it was obvious that not only had the engines not been given a turn but they had not even been warmed. In spite of this the Second Engineer, on receiving the order "stand by" from the bridge, rang "stand by" in reply, thereby indicating that the engine-room was ready. The Second Engineer proceeded to turn too much steam with the result that the water over the piston cracked the cylinder and the cylinder cover. The Court did not consider it established by the evidence that he was intoxicated at the time of the accident. The Chief Engineer gave two grounds for forming this opinion, namely that he (Second Engineer) held on to the rails and that he turned on the steam in a manner no man in his senses would have done; but he admitted that he had no cause for suspecting that he was intoxicated before the accident. Other witnesses had deposed to the fact that he was talking rationally and gave no sign of intoxication. Under ordinary circumstances the fact that he held on to the rails would be a strong indication of intoxication but the evidence showed that the Second Engineer suffered from his legs.

"NOT INTOXICATED" AT TIME OF ACCIDENT.

The fact that he let in too much steam in the Court considered an indication that he was rash and negligent but it did not in the Court's opinion establish that he was intoxicated. The Court was satisfied that after the accident he took liquor and that he was intoxicated when the Captain tried to rouse him and when the doctor examined him. The Court agreed with the assessors that the Second Engineer was responsible for the accident, but disagreed with them in restricting the responsibility to the Second Engineer alone. While it was the Court's opinion that the Second Engineer was primarily responsible and that the accident was caused by his wrongful default in letting too much steam into the cylinder when they had not been warmed or given a turn, the Court considered that the Third Engineer shared some responsibility, in that he failed to carry out the orders of the Second Engineer and open the stop-valves. In the Court's opinion also the Chief Engineer neglected to exercise proper supervision. The Court agreed with the assessors that the damage was material, although the manner in which the cylinder and the cover actually cracked did not occasion risk to human life the Court were of opinion that the act of the Second Engineer, in putting steam in the way he did into the engine which had not been warmed or turned would have caused considerable damage to human life.

SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATE AND A RECOMMENDATION.

Taking the circumstances into consideration the Court suspended the certificate of the Second Engineer for a year. But it was recommended that he should be given a second-class engineer's certificate during the period of suspension of his original certificate which was that of a first-class engineer.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE
British Press and New Viceroy	6
How long	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
REUTER'S TELEGRAMS	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 8 & 9
GENERAL NEWS.	
Rae Bareilly firing	8
Government Gazette	5
High Court	10
Cause list	10
Correspondence	9
Municipal Corporation	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
S. S. Akbar Enquiry	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 14, 1921.

BRITISH PRESS AND NEW VICEROY.

Though Lord Reading may well feel embarassed by the gushing approval of his appointment as Viceroy which has been expressed in certain quarters, he has, on the whole, reason to be gratified by the comments both of the Indian and the English Press. Barring the "Morning Post", whose hatred of Jews is only less than its hatred of the Indian "agitators," the English papers have, from different angles of vision, approved of the selection; and it is instructive as well as interesting to examine these conflicting standpoints.

The "Daily Telegraph," as the champion of reaction, sees in the choice of Lord Reading the possibility or rather the certainty of Mr. Montagu's retirement. The "Daily Telegraph" has long wished and worked for this happy consummation—and its desire has found strong but not always open support in influential quarters in this country. The paper "assumes" that when Lord Reading comes to India, Mr. Montagu will leave the India Office; and it "assumes" this, because it "would be a mistake to allow Mr. Montagu to act at Downing Street in conjunction with the new Viceroy." Now we are not particularly enamoured of Mr. Montagu. We know that he has always been anxious to be a friend of India. But his timidity has invariably thwarted his genuinely liberal intentions and in his encounters with reaction in England and the obscurantism of the Government of Lord Chelmsford he has invariably mistaken weakness for compromise. To conciliate the bureaucracy he has considered no price too high—not even the surrender of principles. But, with all his defects, he is the only acceptable Secretary of State whom the Coalition Government can nominate. What the interests of India, what the interests of the Empire, demand is not the retirement of Mr. Montagu, but the removal of the present Cabinet from power. The "Daily Telegraph," of course, wishes Mr. Montagu to go because, according to it, "the most urgent need of India, at present, is that the authority of the Sirkar should be vindicated"; and Mr. Montagu has been an obstacle in the way of its being vindicated in the O'Dwyer-Dyerian manner dear to the "Daily Telegraph."

Other English newspapers adopt a conveniently vague but Liberal tone. The "Daily News" finds, in the appointment of Lord Reading, "a real ground to hope that by tactful handling and a frank official attitude, the policy of Non-Cooperation may be deprived of all active danger." According to the "Star" Lord Reading possesses a reverence for law which will prevent him from condoning any more Dyerism", and the "Westminster Gazette", while disclaiming any sympathy with attacks on the new Viceroy in the quarter recently conspicuous for its support of General Dyer, says that "unless Lord Reading can undo the mischief at Amritsar he will fail." But there is no indication in the English Press comments of the realisation of what India really wants in the way of undoing the mischief (what a preposterous word to describe one of the blackest outrages on humanity!) at Amritsar—and also the "mischief" of the Treaty of Sevres. India wants a radical change of heart and policy—not merely a change in the Viceroyalty; and while she has nothing to say against the new Viceroy and much to hope from him, his acceptability to her will depend entirely on whether he has exacted the assurance from the British Government that he will be free at once to usher in this radical change of heart and policy.

HOW LONG.

What is the matter with the city of Bombay? It is a modern city. Yet it strikes the newly arrived visitor as a city which is falling rapidly into decay. Its streets at night are hardly lighted; its roads are tolerable only in the European quarter; it abounds in nuisances and abuses which no other city of the East or West—at any rate, outside India—would tolerate for a single month; and its postal service remains hopelessly out of order despite the anguished protests of the suffering public. One may blame the bureaucracy and one may blame, with greater bitterness, the municipality, which, being predominantly Indian, ought to look after the convenience of the Indian public; but the lion's—or the lamb's—share of the blame rests with that public itself. In any other city in the world, the inhabitants, if subjected to but half the inconvenience and annoyance which the Indian public of Bombay has put up with for the last four months, would long ago have risen in its wrath and made short work of all the incompetent Jacks-in-office who have made "the Second City of the Empire" a byword for municipal and bureaucratic incompetence as far as public service and convenience are concerned. We can imagine the wealthy resident on Malabar Hill or Cuffe Parade, whether European or Indian, who never motors through the "native" portion of the town by day nor treads its streets at night, dwelling in a fool's paradise with regard to the condition of the city; but the mercantile community and the middle class Indian public are under no such illusions. They know the real state of affairs, and suffer from it daily. Yet they write letters to "The Chronicle" and nothing more. If they can write letters they can make speeches. Let them try the effect of one big mass meeting of the citizens, to demand the proper conduct of the public services and the redress of all the grievances—and they are many—which they have borne too long and patiently. We believe that the effect would be immense and instantaneous, and incidentally would help the cause of Indian Labour more than anything else is capable of doing at this moment.

Notes of the Day.

The Evil of the East.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons Sir P. Goff, a Coalition Unionist M. P., referred to the Armenians as "the evil of the East", and to the Ottoman Greeks in terms hardly more flattering. Mr. T. P. O'Connor protested against such language being applied to people "who fought side by side with us in the war." Sir P. Goff replied that he was unaware that the Armenians or Ottoman Greeks ever fought side by side with us, but bowed to the Chairman's ruling that his remarks had been irrelevant to the subject under discussion. It is always taken for granted by Englishmen who possess no first-hand knowledge of the peoples of the Near East that to call the Christians of those regions evil and the Muslims good is an inversion of religious ("Christian") truth which can only be the result of sinful prejudice. Yet it is a notable fact that the men who give a bad name to the Ottoman Greeks and Armenians as compared with Muslims are the men who know them and their works in Turkey, while their partisans are generally those who only know their propaganda in the West. Naturally, when one speaks of any race as evil, he is not referring to its individuals, but to the spirit of the race as a whole as manifested in political activities; and in that connection the Ottoman Greeks and Armenians may truly be described as "the evil of the East." Most Ottoman Greeks and Armenians would admit in private that the Turk has qualities of probity and geniality which are sadly lacking in his Christian neighbours. It was an Ottoman Greek addicted to anti-Turkish propaganda who, in a moment of relaxation, once said to the present writer: "One thing you can truly say about the Turks: that they are generally kindly and well-meaning, whereas the Christians of these countries are—well, *wicked*! I can find no other word for them."

Hudood Ullah.

It is sometimes alleged—as the result of Eastern "Christian" propaganda—that the Greeks and the Armenians are much more intelligent than their Muslim neighbours and are hated by the latter for that reason only. An Englishman once said as much to the late Haqqi Pasha, and received this answer: "It is not that they have more intelligence, but that they do not acknowledge any limits in the exercise of their intelligence. You as an Englishman, and I as a Muslim, recognise certain limits which Allah has imposed; The Armenians and the Greeks do not. Any dirty project they will plan and execute." A very little study of recent Armenian history will provide an illustration of the Pasha's meaning. Thus, in 1896 the French Consul at Van admitted a number of Armenian refugees to shelter in his house. The refugees were in the central courtyard of the house, while the Consul and his wife were on the roof, under the French flag, parleying with a crowd of Muslims who demanded the surrender of the refugees upon the ground that they were really malefactors. All at once a shot just missed the Consul's head. It was fired *from within the house*. The Consul went down into the courtyard, when an Armenian bravo was pushed forward as the culprit by the refugees, who begged the Consul to forgive him, saying: "He meant well. He thought that if a French Consul was killed by the Turks, the Powers would intervene upon behalf of the Armenian nation." That is not by any means the only case on record of Armenians injuring their benefactors. And the Turks have suffered more than any Europeans from this peculiar strain in their intelligence. As for the Ottoman Greeks, a little incident may serve to throw some light on their mentality. During the war a boat's crew from an English warship landed at a village in the neighbourhood of Edremyd. The Greek inhabitants, thinking to please the invaders, hanged their Turkish gendarme, the only Muslim in the village, just as they approached, with every evidence of slavish glee. The man had been a friend and neighbour till that moment. The midshipman in command of the boat's crew, from whom the present writer had the story—felt much inclined to massacre the lot of them, and had some trouble to restrain his men who felt as he did.

Pro-Turks and Anti-Turks.

Men who have seen such things cannot refrain from speaking plainly with regard to them; and men who have been misled by the Greek and Armenian propaganda into regarding the Christians of the Turkish Empire as of lamb-like innocence resent such speech as the result of prejudice. The Englishmen who have travelled much in Turkey are mostly of the ruling class, and hence the champions of Islam in Parliament are mostly of that class and therefor of the Conservative Party, whose members masquerade to-day as "Coalition Unionists." The Liberal members—with the bright exception of Commander Kenworthy—are generally slaves of the Gladstonian fallacy and therefore ready dupes of any so-called Christian "propaganda." The Labour Party has a narrowness of its own, deserving notice; and the fact that Turkey has not been commercialised, and therefore has no Labour party, has absurdly been allowed to militate against the Turks in the opinion of its leaders. But for the efforts of one stalwart outside Parliament—Mr. Arthur Field of the City of London I. L. P., the founder of the Anglo-Ottoman Society and also of the Workers' Welfare League of India—the Labour party would have been entirely anti-Turk. As it is, owing to that one man's efforts, there exist to-day a number of convinced and well-informed pro-Turks among the ranks of Labour, and the work of leavening the mass is going on. It is difficult to understand how zealous readers of Karl Marx, one of the greatest admirers of Islam who ever lived, and upon Socialistic grounds, can possibly adhere to the Gladstonian fallacy. The fact remains, however, that the friends of Islam in Parliament are chiefly to be found among Conservatives, because a number of Conservative M.P.s have travelled and made personal observations which secure them from becoming dupes of any propaganda on a subject which so vitally concerns the British Empire in the East.

Lord Sinha's Surrender.

Regarding the composition of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa, we have now on the authority of the "Searchlight" of Bankipore, that his Excellency the Governor is neither responsible for the constitution of his Executive Council, nor for its personnel." If indeed, as our contemporary suggests, Lord Sinha is not responsible for the appointment of his own colleagues, are we to assume that he tamely acquiesced, at the dictation of the Government of India, in an arrangement, which, as the "Manchester Guardian" has pointed out, runs counter to the basic principles of the new constitution? Clause 5 of Part I of the report of the Joint Committee definitely laid down that "if in any case the Council includes two members with service qualifications, neither of whom is by birth an Indian . . . it should also include two unofficial Indian members."

An Obscure Situation.

It is difficult to say whether the reported Greek offensive in Asia Minor has been launched in anticipation of the attack which is being expected from the Kemalist quarters or whether the offensive has been precipitated by the brush which is stated to have occurred between the Greeks and the Nationalists in the Meander region. We were informed only the other day that a large Kemalist force had been assembled on the Smyrna front and that before long an attempt to wrest the city from the Greeks would be made. If the Greeks themselves have precipitated matters, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that the negotiations between the Angora Government and that at Constantinople have broken down and Greece, aided as it will be by the Entente, means to risk a final trial of strength with the Kemalists. Apparently, though Venezelos is gone, the Venezelist tradition is not quite dead in the counsels of the Athens Government. It would be futile to expect that the available Greek forces in Asia Minor will be able to crush the Nationalists. The worst that they would be able to accomplish would be to avert the long expected Kemalist offensive. The Greeks will not be able to hold for any length of time the positions they may wrest from the Nationalists. We have a shrewd suspicion that the present offensive has been precipitated by the remnants of Venezelist adherents, and that too without the approval of the Entente, for it would be downright foolhardiness on the part of the latter to think of rousing the sleeping dog in Asia Minor. Sufficient for the day are the troubles facing the Entente, especially in the Near and Middle East.

A Dishonest Cry.

Having secured by persistent and unscrupulous agitation all the plums of the Service for themselves, the British section of the I.M.S. are again engineering an agitation for conferring on themselves that immunity from all outside control which they have long been aiming at. Here is a characteristic letter from a senior officer of the Service appearing in the issue of 22nd December of "Truth"—the champion of the Service:—

> The main cause of discontent is the loss of prestige. Bribery, and parsimonious bribery at that, will not tempt white men for that service. Mr. Montagu's much-trumpeted increase of pay was bound to come naturally as the result of the increase of pay for the whole Indian army. The I. M. S. must have a real head—a Director-General, whose authority and recommendations shall be the final word for the Government of India for the officers of the I.M.S. It must have no interference from a temporary British service Commander-in-Chief or his R.A.M.C. director. The military basis of the Service must be placed on a solid white foundation. The officers of the I.M.S. are of opinion that the present Government and India Office do not wish to favour this service in the case of white men, and consequently all are eager to leave a ship which they believe to be sinking.

It is common knowledge by what methods of bluff and bullying the "white" section has succeeded in wresting from Mr. Montagu's unwilling hands concessions after concessions in the course of the last few years. We have even heard it reported that candidates were deliberately kept back with a view to make out that few were willing to enter the Service even under the improved prospects. The dishonest cry is being raised afresh that the "white" section is contemplating leaving the ship, "which they believe to be sinking"—only because they cannot brook any control, including that of the C.-in-C. They evidently imagine that once they become independent of the Government of India they will be able to induce the Secretary of State to say ditto to anything they dictate. Those worthies require to be told that the awakened national consciousness of our countrymen insists on the I.M.S. being made fully amenable to the control of the popular will. If anybody imagines that the ship is really sinking he had better leave it in time and not make that an excuse for further encroachments on the public treasury.

Rae Bareli Disturbances.

The Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal would have been false to its traditions if it did not avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the agrarian disturbances in Rae Bareli to launch into a malicious attack on the "political agitators", whose role, for the time being, is assumed by "Mr. Gandhi's followers",—a conveniently vague term which, in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian mentors, includes anybody and everybody who has any grievance and makes a row about it, instead of patiently nursing it in secret. Neither the official nor the non-official versions of the happenings have so far given any indication that any "follower of Mr. Gandhi" has been at work instigating the rayats against the zemindars or inciting them to loot bazars and indulge in general lawlessness. Indeed, our contemporary itself suggests that the peasantry has some genuine grievances. It writes:

> "The agrarian question, especially in Oudh, has been assuming an acute form, but the reform of tenancy law has been hanging fire, although it has been long overdue and attention of Government has been repeatedly drawn to the urgent necessity of its amendment. The question ought to be brought before the new Provincial Council without unnecessary delay."

Allegations have also been made in responsible quarters that in one or two cases at least the firing on the crowd was uncalled for. In these circumstances, the utmost circumspection is needed in handling the situation.

The "Pioneer" has suggested a prompt and authoritative investigation into the disturbances and their causes. The public of the Province, we are sure, would gladly welcome such an enquiry. In fact, they should insist on it. Only they should see that the farce of the Punjab disorders enquiry commission is not re-enacted at Rae Bareli.

Indians Abroad.

The necessity of establishing a separate department of Government to watch and safeguard the rights and interests of Indians abroad has been urged by the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association and we note that the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas intends to move in the Council of State a proposal to the same effect. At present the Member for Commerce and Industry is supposed to be the custodian of the interests of our countrymen in the various colonies and dominions, but we have seen how impossible it is for him, amidst his other absorbing duties and diversions, to devote an adequate amount of attention to the grievances of Indians abroad. The situation regarding Indian nationals in all parts of the Empire is becoming more and more menacing with the progress of years and it is necessary, if catastrophes, such as were witnessed in South Africa a few years ago and in Fiji last year, are to be averted, that the Government of India should devise an agency which will look exclusively after these nationals. There are hundreds of thousands of these in various parts of the Empire and in foreign countries, and the Government of India in the coming years cannot afford to devote only occasional thought to their condition. The suggested department ought to come into existence without the least delay.

Pussyfootism and Patriotism.

The resolve of the Wexford County Council to go in for total abstinence with a view to revenge itself on the Imperial Treasury is characteristically Irish. Yet, it may achieve its purpose for aught we know, and it will not be a bad thing either for the Irish or the Treasury if the resolve is carried into effect. Would that our countrymen too copied the example of the Irish in respect of intoxicating drugs and liquors! That would be a form of Non-Cooperation which richly deserved its name. By the way, what has become of "Pussyfoot's" projected visit to India? He was to have arrived here in the Spring. His presence is badly needed in this country, where he may rest assured he will be warmly welcomed.

CABINET-CLUNE PEACE TALK.

WHY IT FAILED.

SURRENDER OF SINN FEIN ARMS.

REFUSED BY SINN FEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Daily Graphic's" Paris correspondent states that the Rev. Clune, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth, West Australia, interviewed by a correspondent of the "Liberte" accused Mr. Bonar Law and other Cabinet Ministers of influencing Mr. Lloyd George against peace negotiations with Sinn Fein. The Rev. Clune said that the Prime Minister's desire for peace was equal to his own. He attributed the failure of the attempted negotiations to Mr. Bonar Law's making surrender of Sinn Fein arms a condition of truce. Sinn Fein refused.

PUSSYFOOTISM-PATRIOTISM ALLIANCE.

WEXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Wexford County Council is bent on allying Pussyfootism and patriotism and has passed a resolution in favour of a united Irish campaign in favour of total prohibition of consumption of drink and tobacco, so as to deprive the Imperial Exchequer of duties estimated at twenty million sterling annually.

MR. O' CALLAGHAN'S CASE.

STATE DEPT. REFUSES TO WAIVE PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

Washington.—The State Department has decided not to waive the passport restrictions in the case of Mr. O'Callaghan. The decision has been communicated to the Labour Secretary.

TWO DISTRICT COUNCILLORS COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Daily News" states that two Sinn Fein District Councillors in County Leitrim, have been courtmartialled and sentenced to eighteen months and a year's hard labour respectively, in connection with the passing of a resolution congratulating the Republican Army on its signal victory in capturing and burning a military lorry in the district.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—The Chairman of the Inauguration Committee has acquiesced in the request of Mr. Harding, that in the interests of national thrift all ceremonial attendant upon his inauguration as President should be abandoned.

The Shipping Board estimates that, if the present unsatisfactory shipping conditions continue, the number of merchantmen withdrawn from the service may reach four hundred in next few months. It is stated that 208 vessels with total deadweight tonnage of 1,262 thousand are already tied up.

The fire in the basement of the premises of the Department of Commerce has destroyed valuable records, including all census figures dating back to 1,790 except those of 1,920. The chief clerk of the Census Bureau states that it is impossible to replace the figures.

A Milan message states that D'annunzio is taking up his residence in Venice, where he will resume his literary pursuits.

The bridge, traversing the Suez Canal which was erected during the War, will shortly be demolished and will be replaced by a tunnel.

Osaka.—Japan's exports during December were valued at 87 million yen and imports at 104 millions, decreases of 16½ million and two million respectively as compared with November and about a hundred each as compared with December 1919.

LORD READING'S SELF-CONFIDENCE.

"I CANNOT MAKE A FAILURE."

REPLY TO BAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 13.

Replying to the congratulations of the Bar voiced at the High Court, this morning, by Sir Gordon Hewart, Lord Reading, who was greatly moved, said he did not propose to guess the reasons for his selection as Viceroy, seeing that he had no knowledge of India but he abided by assertions of those competent to judge.

"I leave the judicial bench", he said "not forsaking nor abandoning the pursuit of justice, but rather pursuing it in larger fields but on a road not so certain or well-laid. In the Law Courts, a man is limited by the facts of evidence before him, whereas in politics he has not all the factors always before him until perhaps long after he has given the decision". Lord Reading said he was going to India with the sole desire to do the right, and he believed he could not make a failure.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF COLONIAL OFFICE.

MAJ. ORMSBY GORE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 13.

Several Impending changes in the Government, together with Lord Reading's relinquishment of Lord Chief Justiceship, are arousing considerable speculation with regard to the filling of vacancies.

The "Daily Mail" gives currency to a report that Sir Henry Duke will succeed Lord Reading. Among others freely mentioned is Baron Sterndale. It is believed that the Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, has relinquished his reversionary right in consequence of the known desire of Government to retain his services.

The "Daily Chronicle's" political correspondent belives that the creation of a Dominions Department within the Colonial Office will be made on the appointment of Lord Milner's successor.

In this connection, Major Ormsby Gore, in a letter to "The Times," argues that the transfer of the Dominions Department to direct supervision of the Prime Minister or Privy Council is long overdue. He considers that the Governors-General should be appointed the Prime Minister of the Dominion concerned and to correspond with the United Kingdom Government, through the United Kingdom Prime Minister. He holds that the condition laid down by the League of Nations that an annual report should be submitted with regard to the mandates conferred in respect of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Tanganyka necessitates the formation of a "Mandated Territories Department" under the Colonial Office. He thinks that this will avoid the necessity for the creation of the criticised proposed ministry for the Middle East and oviate the present divided amdinistration, in the Middle East and North-East African territories by the Indian, Foreign and Colonial Offices. He suggests that the Secretary for Colonies should be called the Secretary of State for Imperial Administration.

THE SHORTER HOUR PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 13.

At the Treasury conference the Trade Union representatives and Government employees rejected the government proposal to work shorter hours, if it carried a proportionally reduced wage on the gound that a smaller wage would not provide a reasonable living standard for the employees. It is expected that the Government's reply will be submitted to a further conference at an early date. The Trade Unionist representatives urge that Government can employ larger numbers, without reducing wages of the present employees.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

N. C. O FULL IN SWING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

About three-fourths of the total strength of the Ripon College and nearly half of the City College students and practically the whole of the Bapgabasi College went on strike yesterday. They gave notice to the college authorities to nationalise the institutions a fortnight ago. Meetings are being held almost daily in Calcutta where speeches are made urging students to leave colleges and schools.

M. KRASSIN LEAVES FOR RUSSIA.

WILL HE RETURN TO ENGLAND?

BRITAIN'S UNYIELDING TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

M. Krassin has now left for Russia. It is not known whether he will return to England. It is authoritatively, stated that it is for the Soviet Government to accept or reject Britain's final terms, which are unyielding with regard to propaganda in Britain and the Middle East and the Russian gold.

GEN. PAPOULA'S STAFF COMES TO BRUSA.

GREEKS PREPARING ANOTHER OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

Rome.—A semi-official message from Constantinople states that the Greeks are preparing an offensive on the Brusa-Ushak front and General Papoula's staff has gone to Brusa.

Fighting between the Greeks and Turks has occurred in the Meander region and many wounded have arrived in Smyrna.

It is reported that King Constantine is about to arrive in Asia Minor.

DELHI BURIAL CASE

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Delhi burial case came up for hearing again to-day the District jail. Out of the four accused, Mr. Hasan Aziz could not appear as he was away on a short visit to Meerut. The court allowed surety, to produce the accused by ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Issaq submitted a list of defence witnesses numbering about seventy and the other two accused were allowed a short time to submit their list. The court then ordered under Section 257 (2) of Criminal Procedure Code that Mr. Issaq should deposit Rs. 5-4 for each defence of a tax payer and Rs. 2-4 for each of the rest. After the necessary amount had been deposited the court would then proceeded to examine the number of defence witnesses it could allow, for it was intended not to summon irrelevant witnesses calculated to delay the case unnecessarily.

Court adjourned till Saturday next when it would examine Mr. Glasscock, the Senior Superintendent of Police, and Molster, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

OFF SHORT OF DELHI BURIAL CASE

APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

Mr. Shuttleworth, Additional District Magistrate, has rejected an application made by counsels for the accused in Delhi funeral case for issuing notice to the "Pioneer", Allahabad, the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" and the Mashriq," Garakhpur to show cause why a prosecution for the contempt of court should not be ordered against them. The application took exception to the comments appearing in these papers in their issues of the 8th December, 8th December and 23rd December 1920 respectively.

In the case of the "Pioneer" judgment proceeds. "The leaderette in the "Pioneer" of the 8th December 1920 is in the main based on an official communique issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi about the incident that led up to the present legal proceedings. It also aludes to another subsequent Delhi incident and ends with the expression of hope that an investigation into these stories will be made, the implicated persons punished and steps taken to prevent recurrence of such treatment of loyal people. The working clearly shows that the writer who must have written this leaderette on December 7th was not even aware that on December 6th, a police enquiry had been ordered. He obviously thought that after the action taken on December 3rd the matter had been dropped by the authorities. I can find nothing in the leaderette objected to, by the counsels for the accused to justify the issue of a notice to anyone to show cause why a prosecution for the contempt of court should not be ordered."

Referring to the comments appearing in the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" on the 8th December judgment holds that such comments were made without the knowledge that a police investigation had been ordered on the 6th December and it was, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the nature of these comments. In the case of the "Mashriq" Gorakhpur, the accused were not attacked and the paper could not be called to account, but the writer would have been better advised had he abstained from anything in the nature of comment. There was no intention on the part of the writer to prejudice the case nor was the case likely to be prejudiced by his writings.

"WOULD HANG THE PROFITEERS!"

LABOUR WRATH IN AUSTRIA.

SERIOUS STATE OF LIVING DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

Vienna.—The seriousness of the cost of living in Austria was evidenced in the opening of a Government enquiry into the subject to-day, when the Chancellor Mayer said that a Bill would be introduced into the National Council, providing for ten years imprisonment and a fine of five million crowns for profiteers. The Chancellor said that great masses of population were working their hardest and were unable to earn sufficient to procure the barest necessaries. The only remedy was to stabilise the exchange and increase production by means of ample foreign credits.

The Labour delegates demanded corporal and, even capital, punishment for profiteers, one railway representative saying that unless drastic measures were taken his comrades would hang the profiteers in the front of the Bourse.

GOVT'S. UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

TABOOED BY LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Joint Trade Union-Labour Conference has rejected the invitation to act with the Government's unemployment committee, although, the Government has amended the terms of reference. The Conference decided to establish its own committee to prepare an unemployment relief scheme.

FALLING OFF IN EXPORT TRADE.

SERIOUS POSITION DEVELOPING IN COALFIELDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13

Reports from North England and South Wales coalfields show that a serious position is developing, owing to the falling off in the export trade. There is a glut in Northumberland and Durham, owing to the home demand not equalling the supplies. The Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain told the meeting of the coalowners and miners in Cardiff that the Americans had now captured the markets formerly held by South Wales.

"WAR CRIMINALS"

3 CASES TRIED BY LEIPZIG IMPERIAL COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

Berlin.—The first three cases of war criminals have been tried by the Imperial Court at Leipzig. Accused were not included in the Allies' extradition lists, but were offenders who had been brought to the knowledge of the court. Accused were ex-engineers, who were convicted of plundering an inn in the Belgian hamlet of Edingen in October 1918. They were sentenced to five years and four years penal servitude and two years imprisonment respectively.

THE AMBASSADORS' COUNCIL.

U. S. WITHDRAWAL REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

Washington.—It is stated that the United States has decided to withdraw from the Ambassadors' Councilin in Paris. While the officials do not confirm the statement, they admit that Government will not be represented at the Allied premiers' meeting, next week. The officials point out that the representation on the Council is anomalous, in view of the failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty.

Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the Annual Meeting of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at Sandhurst Road on Thursday afternoon, where Her Excellency distributed the prizes,

The Viscount and Viscountess Ednam and Mr. Basil Miles left Government House on Thursday.

THE NEW WAR.

GREEK OFFENSIVE AGAINST TURKS.

KARKEUI CAPTURED BY GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

A communique of the Greek General Staff in Asia Minor confirms the opening of the Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists and reports the capture of altogether 200 prisoners and a quantity of war material in the course of attacks east of Smyrna, which ended in the enemy retiring in disorder.

The station of Karkeui on the Bagdad railway has been occupied.

M. KRASSIN PESSIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Daily Herald", M. Krassin said he was pessimistic with regard to the conclusion of the trade agreement.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

The "Madras Mail" says:—The greatness of the work which awaits them was the main theme of His Royal Highness' speech to the members of the Council, but like all great work it will not be easily performed. It will call for exercise of many high qualities. It will need, as His Royal Highness said, patience, insight and sympathy.

THE "HINDU."

The "Hindu" says:—His Royal Highness' speech, in fact, was nothing but an elaboration of the preamble to the Government of India Act, a commentary, so to say, which might have been written by Lord Curzon.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

In noticing the Duke of Connaught's speech, in reply to the Madras Corporation address, the "Englishman" says:—The appeal coming from the Duke, must have a tenfold greater force than any expressions of opinion, made by officials or politicians. The speech will encourage one party to continue to preserve its attitude of good temper, and it must also have a powerful effect upon these extremists, who are sincerely sincere. The Duke's appeal is made both to reason and emotion. It is based upon fundamental instincts of morality. The Duke is in India to heal the breach that has appeared. The simple remedy, that he offers, enables everyman in India to help in that fine undertaking.

THE "STATESMAN".

The "Statesman" says: That the Duke, in language simple but eloquent, visualised what Mr. Gandhi would call the Himalayan shock, recently sustained by the world's order. There has been a terrible explosion Sparks are still flying. Old values have all been reassessed. New experiences have to faced. The Duke's plea is one for cooperation in constructive work of every member of the Indian society, who possesses the smallest social or political consciousness. It is earnestly to be hoped that India will respond to the Duke's appeal In her onward march India can rely on the warm sympathy and firm goodwill of the English people. The Duke's visit will dispel the last mist of suspicion and incredulity which jeopardised the success of India's reformed institutions, and inaugurate a period in which an ever increasing popular influence on the administration of the country, will go hand in hand with the growing enlightenment, expanding industry and a general advancement of the people's welfare.

THE "BENGALEE".

The "Bengalee" says:—The Duke declared, that apart from his official mission, he would devote himself to the healing of old scores, removal of bitter memories, strengthening of old ties, and renewal of mutual confidence and good will. We have the best of wishes for this mission, and, if he succeeds he will be regarded as one of truest friends of India. But a great deal depends upon the change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy. The question is "Will they do it?"

THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—The Duke's first utterance in India is an incongruous mixture of personal and official note, which has given an air of inanity and commonplace to the whole thing. If it had struck a personal note wholly, that might have pleased the people. But, unfortunately the Duke choose also to prescribe some nostrums which the people have heard too often from the lips of highly placed bureaucrats in this country. His personal note has jarred with the official and the impression is far from being favourable.

THE "BHARAT MITRA."

The "Bharat Mitra" a Hindi daily, says:—"The merit of the Duke's political speeches has to be judged by actions of ministers and not his personal utterances.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

INTERNATIONAL OPINION

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 13.

Mr. Mohamed Ali has learnt from telegraphic advices from Europe regarding the international situation with reference to the revision of the Turkish Treaty that the Italian Government and the Press propose a revision of the entire Treaty in favour of the Nationalists, while France favours the return of Thrace, Smyrna and Cilicia to Turkey though not of Syria desiring to retain latter as a compensation because Britain desires to retain Mesopotamia.

England, however, is opposed to handing back to Turkey any territory contained under the Treaty of Sevres, but the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora is determined to reject any partial modification of the Treaty and refuses to recognise the mandates in Syria Palestine and Mesopotamia and demands a complete revision of the Treaty in a manner that would safeguard all the righted privileges of Khilafat and complete Ottamann sovereignity in Turkey.

Funds for the relief of the sufferers from Symrna during the severe Anatolian winter are badly needed and may be sent to various Khilafat Committees for immediate remittance to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society, the only reliable and Muslim Agency, for distribution of relief.

We are sorry that the Lloyd George Ministry has turned a Duke into a dupe of the Cabinet.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

"CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

In noticing the Duke of Connaught's first speech at Madras, the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—"Such an appeal for sane and patriotic cooperation can hardly fail to awaken a generous response in all parts of India and Indian papers, which have already begun to criticise the Duke of Connaught's utterances in terms of bitterness, do not speak for the real mind of India any more than fanatical malcontents who are trying to organise hartals and distributing boycott placards.

THE "TRIBUNE."

The "Tribune" writes:—His Royal Highness would be only too glad to act as an intermediary between the Government and the people if that part were entrusted to him. Such a part would indeed be worthy of a son of Queen Victoria and a brother of King Edward who did so much to remove misunderstanding between England and some of her immediate neighbours. But the question is who is to take the initial step? To our mind it can only be taken by Government, by which we mean British Government, because they, being the party in power, can alone extend their hand without the risk of being misunderstood and if only the hand is offered in a spirit of true sympathy and equal comradeship, need we say that it will be grasped in the same spirit by His Majesty's Indian people."

DISTRICTS GRAND LODGE

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO DUKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

A special meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Madras was held yesterday evening to welcome H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught who is Grand Master of all the English Freemasonry. Brothers assembled from all parts of the Masonic district of Madras, which includes Hyderabad and Mysore, as well as the Madras presidency. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at half past six, and was presented with an address of welcome, enclosed in a handsome casket in the form of an ivory pillar on an ebony base. The ceremony was a brilliant one, though an element of sadness was imparted to the proceedings by the memory of sudden death of Mr. W. M. Wales last Monday, who was to have been the Director of Ceremonies at the meeting.

ASSURANCE TO HIS MAJESTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The following is the President Sir P. Rajagopalachari's reply to the Royal message:—

May it please Your Highness:—

On behalf of the Madras Legislative Council's sentiments of profound loyalty and devotion to his august throne and person, and also to tender its most respectful thanks for His Majesty's gracious message, delivered through the person of Your Royal Highness to-day, I beg Your Royal Highness to convey to His Gracious Majesty the assurance that this Council will do its utmost to justify the confidence reposed in it.

The Duke then departed, when a salute of 31 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George. Afterwards the assembly proceeded to the business of the day and elected Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai as Deputy President of the Council.

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

The President nominated the following four gentlemen also for the purpose of presiding over the Council, in the absence of the President and Deputy President:—The Rev. E. M. Macphail, Sir Mirza Abdul Hussain, Dewan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Naidu and Dewan Bahadur T. Desikacharier.

The Council then adjourned to the 14th February.

RAE BARELI FIRING.

SEVERAL WOUNDED AND KILLED.

OVER 600 IN JAIL.

A DETAILED NARRATIVE.

We give below a detailed narrative of the Rae Bareli firing incident, as telegraphed by the special correspondent of "The Independent."—

Rae Bareli, Jan. 7.

Rae Barely Kisans have had some experience of the might of the Talukadars-cum-Government. They have been fired on and many are dead and wounded. Troops are pouring in and an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been passed by the District Magistrate forbidding the public generally in Salon, Rae Bareli and Dalmau Tahsils from meeting in any public place within the said Tahsils in numbers exceeding 4 without the written permission of the District Magistrate.

It is difficult to give a connected narrative of the events leading up to the present crisis. One thing is clear that the Kisans in this district are thoroughly dissatisfied with the treatment accorded to them by the Taluqdar. Without much outside guidance the Kisan movement has gained tremendously in strength. It is unfortunate that there is no capable local leader of the Kisans. It is stated by the authorities and the Talukadars that the Kisans have committed acts of violence in the district. The Kisans on the other hand state that many of these acts were committed by the hirelings of the Talukdars in order to get the Kisans into trouble. The acts of violence mentioned in the D. M's order are looting of the Bazar, raiding the houses of peaceful inhabitants and deteroying crops. It appears that some Kisans, or some holigans in the guise of Kisans have certainly been guilty of wrongful acts of this kind, but it is also clear that the stories of Kisan violence are grossly exaggerated. The fact that large numbers of Kisans have been gathering together in various parts of the district has given rise to many rumours and has thoroughly frightened the Talukadars and the authorities.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

On the 5th January three of the leaders of the Kisans were arrested. On the 6th about three thousand Kisans and others assembled at Fursatganj where a Bazar was being held. It is stated that some individuals attempted to remove a few articles from a shop. It is also stated that the crowd was repeatedly asked to disperse but on their continuing to remain firing took place. It is said that 190 shots were fired. 6 dead bodies were brought to Rae Bareli. On the 7th a large crowd assembled at Munshiganj near Rae Bareli demanding the release of the three comrades who had been put in jail. A number of others gathered together near the Rae Bareli jail and expressed a desire to see their comrades in the jail. It is stated that five or six hands of them were taken inside the jail where they still remain. Among these were many sight-seers and others unconnected with the Kisan movement. A number of litigants who had come on the receipt of summons were also included in this number but were subsequently released on the production of their summonses. Meanwhile the crowd at Munshiganj was swelling rapidly. It was not allowed to cross the bridge over the Sai river by the mounted police. The D. M. accompanied by Sardar Birpal Singh was also there. He asked the crowd to disperse but the crowd insisted on the release of their three comrades in jail and refused to go back. For some time the position seemed unchanged, the crowd remaining passive and not committing any act of violence but refusing to retire. The D. M. was informed that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was expected at Rae Bareli by the Mail and that he might be given a chance of quieting the people and dispersing them. The Magistrate, however, stated that he would give no such opportunity to a firebrand. The crowd on hearing that Pt. Jawaharlal was coming expressed their readiness to follow his advice but refused to obey Sardar Birpal Singh, who, they stated, had tyrannised over them and was no friend of theirs. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by the Mail and proceeded almost directly to Munshiganj. A crowd of Kisans met him on the way and he advised them to remain quiet and orderly and to proceed to a place near Munshiganj where he would address them. On the way also Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru received a pencilled note from the District Magistrate stating that his presence in the district was undesirable and asking him to leave by the next train. An answer to this was sent inquiring whether this was a formal order or a mere request. If it was formal then it should be formally issued, if it was a request then Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had no intention of obeying it.

D. M.s ORDER.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and party proceeded to Munshiganj. When they arrived within 200 yards of the old Nawabi bridge. Men came running up to them stating that firing was taking place on the other side of the bridge. The party however proceeded to the bridge where they were stopped by the military. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru then gathered together the Kisans and others on this side of the bridge numbering 3 or 4 thousand men and addressed them at some length. He mentioned to them that he had heard rumours of misbehaviour on the part of some Kisans and that he had been deeply grieved that any Kisan should blacken his great and noble movement by committing any misdeed. They could only gain deliverence and attain Swaraj by avoiding all violence and by being prepared for self-sacrifice and suffering. Their hour of trial had come. Firing was taking place within earshot and their brothers were being killed. It was difficult to exercise control at such a moment but if they really wished to win in the great struggle, they must restrain their passions and yet not frightened by jail or by gunfire. A great opportunity had been given to them and he prayed that they may by God's help utilise it to the full. Thus only will they better their lot and prove worthy of their great leader Mahatma Gandhi whose followers they claimed to be.

At this juncture the D. M. came on the scene and sent for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who left after informing the audience that they must keep absolutely calm and quiet even though some order might be served on him or he might be arrested. The Magistrate told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he had passed an order for prohibiting meetings and asked him to leave Rae Bareli by the next train. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru answered that he would abide by the order prohibiting meetings but he had no intent on of leaving Rai Bareilli unless a formal order was served on him to that effect. In case such an order was served he would then reconsider his position and give his final answer. Pandit Jawaharlal then went to the Kisans on the near side of the bridge and informed them of the order relating to meetings and requesting them to obey it and go home, which they promised to do. As the Magistrate wished to speak to Pandit Jawaharlal he accompanied him to the Magistrate's house where he remained for some time. At night an order was issued that no one should go about with any sword or firearm.

It appears that the sole offence of the crowd on the other side of the bridge of Munshiganj, was the refusal to disperse and that no violence or agression of any kind was attempted. It is also stated that Sardar Birpal Singh was the first to fire on the crowd. It is not known definitely how many casualties occurred in yesterday's firing. Sardar Birpal Singh has become the friend, philosopher and guide of Mr. Sheriff, the D. M., and accompanies him everywhere. The Magistrate is thus continually having the Talukadar version of the occurence and presumably is placing implicit reliance on it. Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra arrived here last night. The Commissioner has also come here.

RAI BARELI, Jan. 8.

In continuation of the report already sent of over six hundred men put in jail yesterday, a large number have been released to-day. A few are still said to remain in jail. Pandits Jawaharlal Nehru and Gauri Shanker Misra motored towards Munishiganj. The bridge near Munshiganj was guarded by military. The Kisans were not allowed to cross the bridge towards Rai Bareli. Several wounded persons were met on the road and in the village near by. Reports of the wounded and dead were also received. Six dead bodies were seen lying heaped up unceremoniously at the back of a tonga near the bridge Besides these, two dead bodies are said to have been received, at the Civil Hospital from Munshiganj and one wounded dead last night. Apparently a large number of persons were wounded. But they retired to their villages. The Kisans state that they were driven and fired at by the Military for some distance beyond Munshiganj bridge. The Kisans are behaving well. They are quiet and orderly and yet not awed or frightened by the firing or display of force. They are gradually returning to their homes. It is stated by the authorities that some individuals threw stones at the military or the police at Munshiganj bridge. The police are said to have done firing not the military. The general opinion is that Sirdar Birpal Singh started or took a prominent part in the firing.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has proceeded to Rai Bareli.

The text of the Magistrate's order has already appeared in these columns.

MAGISTRATE UNCERTAIN AS TO ORDER FOR FIRING.

EIGHT PANCHES UNDER ARREST.

RAI BARELLI, Jan. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru motored from Allahabad to Rai Barelli last night. On his way he stopped at Salon where he found that eight men who were Sarpanches and Panches of the local Panchayat had been arrested. These included Shah Mohamed Naim Ata, the Sajjadanashin of Dargah, Salon and some other leading inhabitants of the place. These men were told at the police station that they were arrested because they were Panches and the Panchayat movement was against the Government. Three Sarpanches including the Sajjadanashin have been released on bail. This morning Pandit Nehru interviewed a large number of people at Rai Barelli and enquired from them about the recent occurrences and firing. He visited the local hospital and found 10 men there who had been wounded at the firing. Most of them were old, one being over 70 and most wounds were in the back. One old man had 14 shots in his back. Some of the wounded asserted postively that they had been shot at by Sirdar Birpal Singh from a moving motor. More wounded are coming in and it is clear that a considerable number are still in villages. Another wounded person died in the hospital last night Munshiganj firing is still shouded in the mystery. The District Magistrate although present throughout appears uncertain as to who gave the order to fire and who fired first. Birpal Singh states he did not fire at all although most of others who were present assert the contrary. The general opinion is that firing at a peaceful crowd, many of whom had given up their lathis previously, was utterly unjustified. Kalka Prasad, a prominent Kisan worker, has been arrested under Section 107. He was not present at either Fursatganj or Munshiganj bail amounting to Rs. 5,000 has been demanded from him on the ground that he is a spirited young man. Relief fund for sufferers from the firing has been started for sufferers Rai Barelli. Pandit Motilal Nehru and party are proceeding to Fursat ganj this afternoon.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN VERSION.

IMAGINATIVE AND UNCONFIRMED.

Under the heading "Rai Bareli Rioting" the "Pioneer" publishes the following:—

"According to reports which have come to hand the agrarian disturbances in the Rai Barelli district are more serious than at first appeared.

"The day after the arrests of the ringleaders a mob of 10,000 assembled outside the jail with the object of rescuing the prisoners. Owing to the attitude of this mob the armed police were compelled to fire, with the result that three men were killed and several wounded.

"It is said that a talukdar's residence was sacked by the rioters but the report lacks confirmation."

A CHARACTERISTIC COMMENT.

The "Pioneer" in an editorial note says:—"From reports which we publish on another page it will be seen that the agrarian disturbances in the Rae Bareli district have assumed a very serious character and that the police were compelled to fire on tae mob with the result that several men were killed. Additional armed police and sowars have been sent to the district to cope with the rioters."

In a leading article, the "Poineer" attributes the Rai Barelli tragedy to "political agitators" and their "subvertive propaganda."

THE KISAN CRISIS.

In an editorial dealing with the incident, "The Independent" writes:—

Sir Harcourt Butler's partiality for the Taluqdars has been a standing menace to the peace and safety of the Kisans. The wonderful hold of Sir Harcourt over the Taluqdars won the admiration of Lord Chelmsford at the Baradari, entertainment during His Excellency's visit to Lucknow. His Excellency paid a tribute to the "Political Don Juan" "himself a Taluqdar amongst the Taluqdars of Oudh." The Lieutenant Governor—as he then was—also became an exated member of the Taluqdars' clique called the British Indian Association. This was sternly disapproved by all friends of the peasants. The Allahabad District Conference last year, numerously attended by Kisan delegates, placed on record the view-point of the public when it disapproved in unambiguous language the open association of the governing head of these provinces with the Taluqdars. Such a policy would have been imprudent and unjustifiable any day. Face to face with unprecedented awakening amongst the Kisans, it was bound to have a disastrous effect. The District Officers always take the cue—at any rate they are supposed to do so—from the governing head. They try to adjust their attitude and policy in the district to suit the general policy of the Governor in the Provinces. Small wonder, therefore, that the District Officers generally should have exhibited a notorious want of sympathy for the Kisans. One has only to recall the recent events in Pratabgarh and the official policy which was adopted there to realize the truth of the above remark.

Paratabgarh is not the only centre of Kisan unrest. The region over which the disturbance extends is as big as Oudh, and the echoes of it are being heard amongst the Agra pesantry as well. However, it was left for the Officials in the Rai Bareilli district to bring things to a head. The version of our special correspondent on the spot which we are printing in another column reveals the situation in all its tragic nakedness. The Rai Bareilli Kisans have been made victims of the combined wrath of the Taluqdar tyrants and the man-on-the-spot. Following the precedent set up by the Governor of these Provinces—who, by the way, has also nominated the President of the British Indian Association as a member of the Executive Council—the District Magistrate of Rai Bareilli is moving in the country of a local Taluqdar Sardar Beerpal Singh. We need not go into the record of this gentleman and his notorious relations with the Kisans. Suffice it to say for the present, he is a typical Taluqdar of the uncompromising variety whose weakness—what ever else it may be—does not consist in adopting a just and conciliatory policy towards the Kisan. This Punjabee gentleman—not any the wiser or sadder after the bureaucratic exhibition of violence in his Province—"was the first to fire" according to our correspondent, on a crowd of Kisans. And troops have been pouring into Rai Bareilli only to exhibit their capacity for shooting well. Jail doors have, of course, been flung open and also the hospitals. The casualties inflicted on the unarmed Kisans must be appaling. "The Kisans were driven and fired at by the military for some distance," says a later report. The only excuse for this awful perpetration so far has been judging from the report, "that some individuals threw stones at the military or police." We do not know how far this is true. But one thing is clear, even according to the other side "Some" of the Kisans appear to have resorted to no other weapon of defence than "throwing stones"! Surely the military and the police could have avoided the infliction of reckless violence which is altogether uncalled for. We thought that the Government of Sir Harcourt Butler was not much in love with O'Dwyerian carelessness for human lives. But the havoc which was wrought in Rai Barelli will call for an answer.

We are not surprised at the attitude of the District Magistrate—a panicky Bureaucrat is the least reasonable being on earth—but he has so far shown no other eagerness but to keep out a "firebrand" like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru! For our part, we believe that but for the timely appearance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the scene, the situation would have become more complicated. In fact that is apparently what the District Officer has been seeking. If the Kisans had paid the local Bureaucracy in the same coin in the name of "peace and safety" it could have inflicted greater atrocities. So far there is no knowing whether the District Officer and the machines of militarism will exercise as much heeded self-restraint. However, it is very gratifying to us that the Kisans—notwithstanding ample provocation—have not budge from the path of non-violence. If the Bureaucracy proceeds against the spokesmen of the Kisans—they shall be only asking for trouble. The fact that the District Magistrate has not so far served a written order on Pandit Jawahalal Nehru—whatever his verbal wish—shows that he is corresponding with the Governor and perhaps awaiting inspiration for further action. But one would like to know if the initiative for firing on the unarmed emanated from the Governing head or Sardar Beerpal Singh. We have only to add that our leader Pandit Motilal Nehru has motored down to Rai Bareilli. We shall revert to this subject in our next issue. Meantime we watch further developments in Rai Bareilli with anxious interest.

RAE BARELI FIRING.

"ABSOLUTELY UNAVOIDABLE."

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

A Press communique issued gives a list of incidents day by day from the beginning of Rae Bareli disturbances:—

2nd January.—Crops belonging to Sardar Nihal Singh, Taluqdar, were destroyed at Aundu by a large crowd. The value of these crops has not yet been ascertained.

3rd January:—Crops belonging to Thakur Ram Pratab Sigh were destroyed in the village of Chichauli. The Taluqdar estimates the damage at about Rs. 8,000.

4th January:—There is no incident on this date in the list prepared by the Superintendent of Police of Rae Bareli, but Thakur Ram Pratab Singh reported to the Commissioner that on this date when he was in Lucknow one of his farms was totally spoilt at Chichauli and his godown was forced open and its contents looted causing loss of more than Rs. 5,000.

5th January: A gang of about 1,000 men looted the shop of Rup Singh, cloth merchant, in Rustampur bazaar and also removed other property including his gun from his quarters in the courtyard of Taluqdar Thakurain Sheoraj Kunwar by breaking in doors. Taluqdar Tribhuwan Bahadur Singh of Chandanian was besieged in his house by a mob of about 3,000 men headed by Baba Janki Dass who is reported to be the absconded offender. Some gold rings and coin are alleged to have been extorted from the Taluqdar. The Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police accompanied by Sirdar Nihal Singh arrived at the spot and rescued the talukdar and 8 ringleaders of this mob were arrested. By this time the southern portion of Rai Bareli District was in a very disturbed state and rapidly approaching anarchy. Serious crimes amounting to dacoity began to occur in alarming numbers.

The following incidents occurred on the 6th January:—Sirdar Nihal Singh's stores and Zilladar's office were destroyed by a gang of about 100 men at Anti. A crowd about 150 men assembled to loot the bazaar at Mau and the property of the Raja of Tiloi. Sirdar Bispal Singh's store at Khurenti was looted by about 500 rioters. At Dih in Tiloi Estate the houses of Badri Ranya and Masammat Durajiya were looted by a party of about 200 men. The houses of Sarju Banya and Masammat Sadni in Jagdispur were looted by a gang of about 200 men. At Fursatganj a mob of about 4,000 men were dispersed by 12 armed police and 2 civil police under Deputy Magistrate, Nasrulla. This officer and his men behaved with great bravery. They would have been fully justified in opening fire earlier than they did as looting of shops had already started.

On the 7th in addition to the serious disturbance at Munshiganj the cloth merchants at Rawanpur were robbed by a 50 or 60 men. The houses of Swambar Singh and Lalta Prasad were looted by some 300 men at Rawanpur were robbed by a party of 50 or 60 looted some gulabas of their cloth at a village called Thagwan.

FIRING UNAVOIDABLE.

The above list is probably incomplete, Ignorant peasantry had been persuaded by perambulating agitators that not only taluqdar but British "Raj" would shortly cease to exist and that under the beneficient rule of Mr. Gandhi they would enter on a golden age of prosperity in which they would be able to buy good cloth at 0-4-0 annas per yard and other necessaries of life at similar cheap rates. This story about cloth accounts was told for cases of looting cloth merchants mentioned above. The Commissioner reports that he is satisfied that but for the timely use of firearms, first at Fursatganj and subsequently at Munshiganj, the whole of the south off the District would rapidly have reached a state of anarchy. It is probable also that, had a large crowd at Munshiganj not been dispersed, they would have entered the city with disastrous results. The Commissioner of Lucknow has satisfied himself that the use of firearms in two disturbances at Fursatganj and Munshiganj though resulting in the loss of life which is much deplored was absolutely unavoidable and was not resorted to until the last possible moment. Very few casualties occurred and the greatest care was taken by the district authorities to see that careful search was made for the wounded and that all the wounded were taken to the hospital immediately. The Commissioner reports that the tenantry in some of the worse managed estates have legitimate grievances which require and are receiving attention.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN MUSIC

SIR G. LLOYD ON RELIGION AND MUSIC.

The annual meeting and prize distribution of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (the Academy of Indian Music) were held yesterday, when H. E. Sir George Lloyd presided and H. E. Lady Lloyd distributed the prizes. There was a large attendance on the occasion among those present being Shrimant Yuvraj Saheb of Ichalkaranji, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Shaikh G. H. Hidayatullah, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy, Mr. Gladstone Solomon and others.

Mr. Kalliarai G. Ghoda read the report in the course of which it was stated that the Vidyalaya was founded at Lahore in 1901. In order to widen the scope of its activities a branch was opened in Bombay in 1908. The branch soon outgrew the parent institution and the seat of activities was transferred here. The present building was opened by H. E. Lord Willindon on the 11th January, 1915. It is now 20 years since the institution was founded and it had been carrying on its work uninterruptedly since then. It had branches and sub-branches throughout the country and the principal tried his best to achieve the object with which he had started the Institution. These objects were:—(1) to revive, preserve and advance the ancient art of music; (2) to raise its moral tone and to create a taste for the divine art; (3) to spread its knowledge among the rich and poor by establishing branches throughout the country and making it available at a small expense and (4) to reclaim the art from the abyss of vice into which it had unfortunately fallen.

About 75 teachers had passed and were imparting knowledge in music on the notation system adopted by the Principal. There were about 40 books prepared for imparting tuition on this line and any song could be rendered in writing with the help of this notation system.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

"It will be seen from the above report that this institution needs much support from the public and let us hope that the Art gets the necessary encouragement it deserves as this is the only Institution of the kind that is carried on on such a grand scale throughout India."

An intersting programme of songs was then gone through by the pupils, after which Pandit Visnu Digambar made a short speech dwelling upon the harmonising influence of music and expressing a hope that the spread of music would be the means of restoring harmony between the rulers and the ruled not only in India but all over the world.

H. E. Lady Lloyd then gave away the prizes including two medals presided out of rupees one hundred sent by H. E. Lord Willingdon.

SIR G. LLOYD.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, in course of his speech said:—

One thing that impresses me is the very practical way in which you have arranged for the accommodation of your students and the supply of all the needs incidental to their proper education. Usually instruction in the fine arts can only be obtained by those who can and are willing to pay heavily for it, but the Vidyalaya has already recognised that musical talent, may easily exist among those too poor to pay for their education, and the policy of giving free boarding and instructions to such students has no doubt contributed much to the success with which you have kept up and even increased the number of your pupils. Considering the length and thoroughness of your course of study, it is no mean achievement to have passed out 75 fully qualified teachers and your system by which candidates are not admitted unless they are prepared to give some guarantee that they will stay long enough to do justice to the course is one which might well be followed by many other institutions.

About the other great connection I mean that between music and the poetry of words, I need say little for you in India have always tended to associate vocal and instrumental music more closely than Western nations, at any rate in modern times, and the practice of your Principal in giving readings of the Ramayana with music in the course of his journeys through India is evidence of his zeal for this combined method of expression. Now are you forgetful of the importance of instrumental music and in particular of the important truth that music like most other arts is conditioned by and dependent upon its mechanical means of expression. From this point of view the attention which you give to the production and supply of good musical instruments at a moderate price seems to me very wise. Perhaps you could even go further and see what inventive ingenuity can do in the way of supplying you with new means expression. One of the things which most strikes the Western on looker when he visits India is the rarity of any attempt to present the best sort of Indian music to the public at large. What I mean is that many of us may live years in India without having more than a very occasional opportunity of hearing anything which you yourselves would describe as the best sort of Indian music. This disability will no doubt gradually disappear as the activities of the Vidyalaya begin to produce a more widespread result. One difficulty, however, which I think must stand in the way of the popularisation of Indian music is the fact that Indian instruments do not very readily lend themselves to the concerted music which is particularly adapted for presentation of musical themes before larger audiences. I should not be understood to suggest any development foreign to the national character of your music. I am sure that in an institution of this kind such a danger is the last thing which we have to fear; but at the same time it is true in India as in all other countries that the national taste in music requires to be educated before it can appreciate the best and I am sure in pursuance of the ideals which you have set before yourselves you will consider every means of making progress in this direction.

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

If one needed any evidence of the high standard which you have set before yourselves it could easily be found in the manner in which you constantly associate your teaching with the religious motive. The fact that your morning and evening classes commence with prayers and that your teaching centres so largely round various beauties or religious works, such as the Ramayana, reminds me of the well-known close association of music and religion. Your maintenance of this association is historically as well as ethically sound for both appeal directly to the emotions and you have rightly seen that the lifting of the emotions on to the highest plane is an important and necessary preparation before the moral tone of music can be raised in the manner which you desire.

I believe there is no reason why Bombay should not be the pioneer in a renaissance of both painting, on the one hand and music on the other. Just as in the Art School we are witnessing to-day a revival of enthusiasm and a revivifying of Indian talent, so I feel sure that this great school under the enthusiastic and able guidance of Pandit Digambar, will stimulate the love for Indian music in the hearts of the people. Music after all is to those who have to live in the grime and the rush of the great towns something like a moral and a mental ablution: to those living in the countryside it is the very echo of the Pipes of Pan, the individual's expression of the sense of the beauty of nature.

Before I conclude may I request that we may listen to one more piece of music, and if I may choose I would ask that some melody well known to all and yet with the best types of music be played before we leave. In conclusion let me once again express the pleasure it has been to Lady Lloyd and myself to come here this afternoon, and to assure you of our willingness to assist the school in any way it is possible for us to do.

On the motion of Shrimant Yuvraj Saheb of Ichalkaranji, seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to their Excellencies.

Pandit Visham Digamber then presented H. E. Lady Lloyd with a small "sitar" mounted on an ostrich egg as a memento of her Excellency's visit to the institution.

Before the proceedings came to a close his Excellency Sir George expressed his desire to hear one more piece of music. He asked for some popular melody that was familiar to the great mass of the people but was yet good music. In response to His Excellency's desire a popular tune was given and the proceedings then terminated.

RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY

EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL FAVOURS ACCEPTANCE.

LOWER CLASSES AGAINST ANGLO PERSIAN AGREEMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Times" learns from Teheran that the extraordinary Council of Persian aristocrats, Ministers and ex-Ministers favoured the acceptance of the Russian Soviet's proposed terms for the Russo-Persian Treaty, with the exception of the clauses relating to socialism in Persia and unlimited consular representation. The Council disapproved of the official proceedings until the Soviet troops retired from North Persia.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Teheran that the lower classes are clamouring for Bolshevism, and so they are opposed to the ratification of the Anglo-Persian agreement. It is doubtful, therefore, if Parliament dare confirm the agreement.

A CURIOUS DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 12.

Berlin.—A curious decision has been made by the Criminal Court, which has quashed the sentence of twenty-eight months' imprisonment on Lieutenant Vogel in connection with the murder of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, on the ground that the law subsequently passed exempted the guilty, who offended for the purpose of preventing high treason. Vogel never served his sentence, owing to his escape to Holland.

SUPPLEMENTING PANAMA CANAL.

A SEA-LEVEL CANAL SUGGESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

Washington.—The War Secretary Baker has advocated construction of a sea-level canal through the Panama or Nicaragua to supplement the present Panama Canal on the ground that fifteen years hence the latter will be inadequate to handle the world's commerce. Mr. Baker points out that American warships to be completed in 1923 will be 105 feet wide while the Canal is only 110.

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RANGOON EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK.

GOVT. SUGGESTS CONFERENCE FOR SCHOOLS.

AMENDMENTS IN UNIVERSITY REGULATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Rangoon University, in a published statement, indicates several amendments of the regulations. The preliminary year course is retained, but half the marks in English will be exempt. Other candidates are offered choice between three alternatives, including recognition of certain District High Schools as Collegiate schools, where the preliminary year course can be taken. Proficient students, on the Principal's recommendation, may take immediately after one year, instead of two, (if legally possible provision will be made for non-collegiate students), and take M.A. Degree and it is provided for oral test being limited to Honours examination. Other modifications indicated are all intended to meet the proposals of Moulmein deputation but there is no suggestion of bargaining with the students. Cases of students returning now will be considered on individual merits.

A CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED.

The Local Government issues notifications regarding schools that a Conference will be called, largely non-official in character, to consider the status of Anglo-Vernacular education in the province but the convening will be deferred until a state of tranquility prevails. The Conference may consider all points raised. The effect of these two pronouncements cannot be gauged for some days. Local Government's notification ends with the statement that no spirit of harshness will be evidenced in the matter of penalties on boycotters, who return to schools.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary dated the 12th January says:—

In pursuance of a Requisition, received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation for electing representatives of the Corporation on the Boards of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Port Trust in place of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, resigned, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 20th January 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time)

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The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

TRUE CONGRESS MEN!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his presidential address at the Moderate Conference, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani has asserted, that he and his colleagues are the true Congressmen! As the Congress has been.

(a) The mouthpiece of India's aspirations and grievances.

(b) The asserter of India's Rights,

(c) And the fighter for India's freedom.

May we know, how the "true Congressmen" are discharging their onerous duties at the present time? As we look around us, we find.

(1) Lord Sinha Governor of Bihar and Orissa!

(2) Sir S. N. Bannerjea a minister in the Bengal Council!

(3) Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in the India Office!

(4) Sir Sankaran Nair waiting for higher appointment!

(5) Dr. Sapru in the Executive Council of the Viceroy!

(6) Mr. Sarma accepting a Portfolio in a Government that is responsible for the Rowlatt Act, on the passing of which he had resigned his seat!

(7) Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, a member of Sir George Lloyd's Executive Council!

(8) Mr. Paranjpye, a minister of Education. And

(9) Mr. Chintamani also a minister in the U. P. Council!

Now, how are these true Congressmen going to attend the Congress, much less to lead it? How are they going to fight for the Punjab wrongs or the Khilafat iniquity? How are they going to check, correct or control the obstinate bureaucracy? And how do they hope to initiate or carry out works of public weal with an empty or overdrawn purse? And furthermore, how do they expect to change the present system, when they are faced with the Governor's veto, and when the majority of the Governors continue to be autocratic? And Sir, if these leading Moderates take up portfolios in the present fashion, how do they propose to lead even their own party and serve their own country? India does not want a Brown autocracy in place of a White bureaucracy. And unless the system of administration is materially changed. Indian Councillors and Ministers, with best of intentions and efforts, will be baffled by an obdurate bureaucracy, which continues to be hostile at every turn. "The place of the true Congressmen is in the Congress, and not in Councils at the present time."—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

KHILAFAT-PROPAGANDA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The verdict of the Indian National Congress, The All-India Muslim League, and the Khilafat Conference regarding Non-Co-operation is announced a second time in unambiguious terms and calls upon each and every individual of India and each and every one of the Associations and Samaj as of this country—to join hands—irrespective of cast and creed, and muster strong under the banner of Non-Cooperation and do the needful in right earnest. But one is grieved to see that, with a few exceptions, the people of Karnataka in general do not appear to shake off the lethargy and to appreciate the importance of the nation's mandate. Especially the Muslims of this part are far behind the movement and are steeped in ignorance about Non-Cooperation owing to lack of Muslim leaders. On the other hand there are some "Adoo-Allahs" and "Zizan-ud-dins" who for the sake of some silver pieces try to mislead the ignorant Muslim public about Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat.

Under these circumstances does not the Central Khilafat Committee Bombay, think it worth-while to begin propaganda work in the Karnataka? Does not Mr. Chotani think it useful to arrange to distribute broadcast, the Khilafat literature and the Fatwa of the Ulema Conference held at Delhi? The effect of the presence of the Ulemas' Fatwa in each and every mosque will be unlimited and will contribute much to the success of the Khilafat movement. At this moment Islam commands every one of its voteries to be up and doing. It requires obedience in actions but not simply in words. None has a right to call himself a Muslim unless he has faith in Islam which is best manifested through his actions, men of words without action are condemned in Islam, such wind-bags are called "Munafikhs."

After drawing the attention of Khilafat Committee to the necessity of propaganda work, I call the serious attention of every Muslim to the Commandment of the Holy Koran swra-i-mumtahena which requires every Muslim to adopt Non-Cooperation.—Yours etc.,

"CRESCENT IN CLOUDS."

Ranchunnur, Jan. 8.

PALLIATIVES WILL NOT CURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—De Valera in the course of his manifesto says "when the representatives of the English nation are prepared to meet the representatives of the Irish nation om equal national footing peace talk will be possible." If we apply the above dictum with alterations like the following we will be voicing the sentiment of India "when the representatives of the English nation are prepared to meet the representatives of the Indian nation on equal national footing and accept the Swarajya of the Congress, Cooperation between England and India will be possible." For, Sir, the cleavage now has become so widened, the humiliations which the Indians have received and are receiving daily in India and outside are so many and of such a debasing nature that no State visits and ceremonials of high-personages, no appointment of the greatest ambassador to the post of the Viceroy; will bridge the gulf between the Governors and the governed. India has come out of the ordeal of fire of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, chastened, buoyant and ready for further sacrifice, in order to win her place among the comity of nations. She refuses to be satisfied with the bonbons and tamashas of Lytton's and Curzon's Durbars, or the opening ceremonial of the Council of State by a royal personage. What she wants is equality in the British Commonwealth, and not pageants and parades. The Bombay Municipal Corporation is going to present a dutiful address of welcome to H.'s Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and thus spend the taxpayer's money without consulting the citizens of Bombay. This action of the Corporation vividly and forcibly brings to the minds of the citizens of India how helpless they are, that their money is squandered by the City Fathers without so much as by your leave." India wants all this kind of *Jo-hukum* administration to be done away with. The Filipinos who are given autonomy by the Americans are not satisfied even with the circumscribed Independence but boldly demand complete independence. Mr. Manuel Quezon President of the Phillipine Senate in the course of a speech made in the Senate declared "Every Filipino agrees with me when I say that I prefer a Government run like hell by Filipinos to one like heaven by strangers." But here in India when we ask for equal partnership, we are told to feast our eyes on pageants which may remind us of the *tamashas* of the Great Moguls time without the Tooladan (largess of 1½ crore or more given to the poor in gold, silver, copper and grain, etc.) with due deference to our rulers we say "honored Sirs other times other manners. We do not want fireworks parade and tooladan even. We want equality and respect, and if you are not prepared to accord us our birthright, we refuse to be solaced with the distribution of sweets and feus-de-joie." Yours etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road,

Bombay, Jan. 12.

"EFFUSIONS OF THE CHRONICLE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your to-day's issue under the above heading, your foot note thereon is I think a proper reply.

Moreover I recommend Mr. Rao to ponder over the past and present pages of "New India" and I trust he would find ample food for the exhibition of his mentality to teach that paper the code of honesty of criticism.

I would further tell him that any intolerance etc., which he complains of, is the product of the Besantine ways of propaganda. We are at present reaping its fruit. Obviously Mr. Rao is blindly ignoring the fact that every opportunity is taken by the leaders of non-cooperation to control it.

Still however in one correspondence of Mr. Rao published in the middle of November last under the heading "Gandhis Swarajya" he had the audacity to denounce his opponent with all the adjectives in his vocabulary. The same person is now rushing into print as an apostle of sobriety—Yours etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"A WORSE CASE OF DEFAMATION"

"LENIENT SENTENCE"

RULE DISCHARGED.

Manchershah D. S. Wadia
v.
The King-Emperor (Lily Paul—complainant.).

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. N. V. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana.

The accused was found guilty under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, for defamation by the Resident Magistrate of Bandora, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default simple imprisonment for one month, and it was further directed that out of the fine if recovered, half the amount should be given to the complainant as compensation.

The facts material to the case are given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

THE JUDGMENT.

"This is an application in revision by the first accused who was originally charged with the second accused before the Resident Magistrate, Bandora under section 500 I.P.C. with having defamed the complainant. Both the accused were convicted by the Resident Magistrate who directed them to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, and out of the fine if recovered half the amount was to be paid to the complainant as compensation. In appeal to the Sessions Judge the second accused was acquitted but the conviction and sentence against the first accused was confirmed. We sent for the record in this case because it seems to have created a considerable amount of feeling in the community now that we have seen the record we think that there is no possible ground for interference in revision. The complainant a Hindu woman had been living with the deceased Dorabji a Parsee as his mistress for the last ten years. She had two children by him. Whatever her character might have been before the connection enumerated not a word has been said against her during that period and there is no reason to suppose that Dorabji did not live on terms of affection with her; and only He could not marry her because she was not a Parsee woman but a Hindu woman. Dorabji was entitled under a trust settlement to the interest of a certain fund which was to go after his death to his issue and in default of his issue to his sister Meherbai. On the 15th of August 1918, the deceased had executed an agreement in favour of the complainant by which he agreed to make her a payment of Rs. 300 a month as the mother and therefore the natural guardian of his two sons. The complainant was to utilize the said sum for the maintenance and upbringing of the two sons and to their advantage only. Obviously the complainant wished to have the children of that connection provided for as it was not of a binding nature and therefore, might have been terminated by the deceased. The deceased was taken ill shortly before the 12th of May 1919 on which date he was brought to the Parsee General Hospital Bombay where he died on the 13th. The funeral was on the 14th. That was attended by the accused who was the son-in-law of Sherinbai the aunt of Meherbai the second accused and of the deceased. On the same evening the accused wrote and published a letter which was the subject matter of the present complaint. Obviously that letter is of a most defamatory nature. It was addressed to the District Police Superintendent, Thana, directing his attention to the advertising Death Column of the "Times of India" in which would be found the advertisement of the death of Dorabji Framji Bharucha. The letter then continues "Being closely related to the deceased Bharucha, I attended the funeral ceremony and from the inquiries I made I came to a definite conclusion that the man died from serious injuries which were inflicted on his body and he was practically beaten to death. The unfortunate deceased was the son of a deceased solicitor who was once a partner of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Co. The deceased was for some time past under the clutches of a convert woman of a doubtful character". That is the writers way of expressing the fact that the deceased chose to live with this woman for ten years on terms no doubt of affection. I need not read the following lines in the letter which have been proved to be absolutely false. Then the letter goes on "at the funeral ceremony where I was present, Shawaksha Pallonji Balliwalla, the keeper of the bar at Bandora was present, and he was talking to the relations producing a contract that the woman was in the deceased's keeping and he had agreed to pay her Rs. 300 for a month for life. He also produced some mortgages and promissory notes by which a large number of ornaments were mortgaged to this gentleman. The deceased's sister says that the deceased complained that this woman and her Badmashees had beaten him to death. The deceased had a very large number of ornaments which were kept in his house together with a large number of clothings, a horse and a carriage. This is a case that requires the fullest investigation and I say that the house of this woman may be searched and all the documents ornaments and the property of the deceased may be taken possession of and all the persons implicated in the murder of this unfortunate deceased may be dealt with according to law."

THE INFERENCE.

The only possible ground upon which the accused could escape conviction would be if he could prove that he had made these allegations against the complainant in good faith. Undoubtedly the connection between the deceased and the complainant had created some feeling in the community, and there must have been after his death some task amongst his relations and especially Meherbai, as to what would happen on his death to the property which had been settled on him in trust for his life. The accused attempted to prove that information had been given to him before the funeral that the body of the deceased bore signs of injuries from which it could be inferred that he had been beaten to death. The evidence which he produced before the Magistrate's Court has not been believed. Obviously if the accused honestly thought that the deceased had died from injuries received at Bandora, he should first have gone to the hospital where the deceased died and made inquiries of those who had attend to him and who would have been in a position to know whether there were any signs of such injuries on his person and whether they were accountable for his death. The accused did nothing of the sort. He wrote this letter that evening to the District Police Superintendent, and it is perfectly clear that the Sessions Judge and the Resident Magistrate could not have come to any other conclusion except this, that this letter was not written in good faith. At one stage of the proceeding the accused went even so far as to deny that he had written the letter. It is difficult to my mind to imagine a worse case of defamation. The sentence appears to me to be an extraordinarily lenient one, and the accused may think himself very lucky that he was not sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The rule must, therefore, be discharged."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 14TH JANUARY 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Little & Co., Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES RENT SUITS,

2737-20—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhukhandas Govindji v. Framroze J Saher & ors, Unwalla P & P, Ardeshir H D & & Co., Mans H M & Co.

2782-20.—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Patel Sankardas Damodardas, Dastur and Co.

2783-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Venus Electric Coy., Dharamsi & Co.

2784-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. K D Brothers.

2785-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Orient Watch Co.

2786-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji Benson Cycle Co., Smetham B & L.

3275-20—Captain and V, Monji Walji v. Mowji Premji and anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

3088-20—Sham M & H Trimbacklal Tribhhowandas & anr., v. Keshrimal Shivdhanji a firm Payne and Co.

806-20—Shamrao M & H Trimbacklal & anr. v. Keshrimal Shivdhanji a firm Payne & Co.

2806-20 Judah and S, Simon Reuben v. Peters and Co. a firm.

2807-20—Judah & S, Simon Reuben v. John W Papi

2808-20—Merwanji K & Co., Kawasha Sorabji Panwalla v. The Belgaum Dveria and Trading Co., a firm Pandia & Co.

2809-20—Matubhai J & M. Bapulal Manekla Dadarwalla v. Soondrabai Manlorekarin Dastur &Co.

2842-20—Mehta L & Co., Chotubhai Hooseinbhai and anr v. Mahomedkhan Pattan & ors. Daphtary F & D.

2886-20—Parack & Co., Nathumal Hemraj v. Venayeck Janardhan Pathahre Mantri & Co.

2888-20—Smetham B & L, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum v. Rashid Khudabux and ors. G. B Pandia.

2921-20—Merwanji K & Co., Ramdas Kaliandas and ors. v. Messrs Gerlinde Manilal & Kher.

2922-20—Merwanji K & Co., Ramdas Kaliandas and ors v. Haji Suleman Haji Yusub.

2636-20—Bhaishanker K & G, Dinbai widow v. Mirzamal Gajnnand a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG GAUSES.

3343-20—Little and Co Kaikhusroo Dorabji Moosa and anr v Haji Habib Haji Karim and anr Tyabji D and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D & Co., Amichand Khimchand & anr. v. Rahimtulla Alibhai M B Chothia Part Heard 10-1-21.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

356-17—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Manchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

22 of 1919 Re Laxman Kashiram Tewari—Amarchand and M, Balwant Kashiram Tewari v Sonibai Widow of Laxman Kashiram Tewari, Patell and Ez.

5 of 1920 Re Thakar Dhanji Walji—Matu J and M, Bhagbai Widow of Walji Naranji v Thacker Bhanji and Kanji, Dharamsi and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2756-20—Dikshit M & Co., Jamnadas Tricumdas & Co. a firm v. Jayantilal Ghelabhai Munsiff Dharamsi & Co.

2918-20—Motichand & D, Hirji Bhojraj & Sons a firm v. Bhima Arsi and ors Sabnis and G.

LONG CAUSES.

1924-20—Mantr: and Co, Bai Pulab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2182-20—Payne & Co., Ismail A H Moosa v. Th eMercantile Bank of India Ld. Craw B & Co.

1543-19—Raghavaya N & Co., Chhaganlal Girdharilal v. Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan & anr. Khanderao L & M.

1608-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr, Khanderao L & M.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayan v Himatlal Jastachnd Dalal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1116-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand & Sons v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

717-20—Amin and D, Jasbhai Narsidas Patell & anr v. Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, Motichand and D.

1404-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Polsons Ld. v. Messrs S E Patell & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

377-17—Edgloew G W & Co., Anant & Co. a firm v. Messrs Symington Cox and Co. a firm, Smetham B & L, For Postponement.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Diivsion Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

3032-19—Matubhai J and M, Ahmed Gulam Hoosein v Thakersey Hirji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch, Part

SHORT CAUSE

2301-20—Malvi M R & Co, Shyamlal Sukhanan and ors. v. Sitaram Dalchand a firm Dharamsi and Co. Part Heard 21-12-20.

2251-20—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dadabhoy Ghaswalla v. Maneklal Venechand Pandia & Co.

2655-20—M B Chothia, Fatmabhai Widow and ors, v. Framroze Ardeshir Banaji Surveyor & Co.

3117-20—Payne and Co. Jamnadas Parbhudas and ors. v. Merwan Khudabux Irani Dubash & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1131-17—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Jethabhai Nursey and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Mulla and Mulla Wadia G & Co. Purnanand & Ch Captain and V.

2311-20—Bhai K & G, Manilal Mayabhai a firm v. Mathuradas and Co., a firm Purshotumrai & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES

In Re. Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1899—Mehta L & Co., Shivji Poonja Kothari a firm v. Punjabhai Jesraj and Co. a firm Amarchand and M As per J.O. 4-9-20.

1714-18—Sham M & H Jamnadas Harakji & Co. a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm Mehta L and Co. As per J.O. 26-3-20.

945-20—Pandia and Co., Abdul Latiff Usman v. Uttamlal Manecklal a firm Dharamsi and Co. As per J.O. 2-10-20.

1347-20—Sabnis &G Akberally Valjie Sutarwalla v. Mahomed Hemraj Amarchand and M As per J.O. 18-9-20.

LONG CAUSES

1135-18—Mulji & Tha Madhoo v. Dipchand Chotmal and ors. Shroff and Vachha. Kharas and Co.

1759-19—Khandvalla and Co., Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai v. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1741-19—Purnanand & Cl Bhuwandas Daval v. Daval Ratansey and ors Madhowji K & Ch.

564-18—Payne and Co., Mathuradas Goculdas v. The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. Ld. and ors Matubhai J & M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1972-20—Tyabji D & Co., Gapalji Khushaldas v. Prataprai Moolji Bhawandas Mooni Khandwalla & Co. Part Heard.

3097-20—Unwalla P & P Kansara Jeenabhai Chhaganlal v. Govindji Kooberdas Mehta L and Co.

2911-20—Nanu H & Co. Charandas Chaturbhuj v. Kansara Jeenabhai Chaganlal Unwalla P & P.

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

3221-19—Madhowji K & Ch. Pandurang Ramchandra Nimbker v. Shivram Dattatrya Bhirangji and ors. Manilal and Kh Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

3424-20—Payne and Co. Vithaladas Hemaji v. Naik Jethalal Sanker Ardeshir H D & Co.

3425-20—Payne & Co. Vithaldas Hemaji v. Dave Vasaiji Bhanji Ardeshir H D and Co.

2087-19—Craigie B & C Girdhardas Jethabhai a firm v. Dwarkadas Meghji a firm Mehta L & Co.

127-17—Mulla and M. Bhawanji Nathoo and anr. v. Ebrahim Karim Nanji and ors. Ard. H D & Co.

148-17—Mullah an dM. Bhawanji Nathoo and anr. v. Ebrahim Karim Nanji and ors. Ard. H D & Co.

1433-18—Madhowji K & Ch. Padamsey Jetha a firm v. Pruthuraj Bhagwandas a firm and ors. Jehangir G & B Against 2 & 3 Defts. only.

1755-19—Rustomji and G. Velji Deoshanker and Co. a firm v. Harkissonlal and Sons a firm Daphtary F & D.

2972-20—Tyabji D & Co., Gapalji Khushaldas v.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

RAILWAY PROCRASTINATION DEPRECATED.

Coram:—Khan Bahadur S .F. Billimoria 3rd Judge.

Abba Mahomed Moosa and others ... Plaintiffs
v.
G. I. P. Railway and J. C. Barton Defendants.

Plaintiffs consigned from Kantapur, a station on the E. I. Railway, to Baran, a station on the 1st defendant railway, 125 bags of sugar on 25th October 1919 out of which 22 bags, worth Rs. 1,980, were short delivered. Plaintiffs addressed a letter of complaint to the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, of the 1st defendant Railway and on a Post Card dated 8th December, 1918, acknowledging the letter there was a printed note that "Letters regarding claims against the G. I. P. Railway, must be addressed to the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay". Relying on that plaintiffs representation addressed their claim by their letter dated 13-2-20 to defendant 2, who then was the 1st defendant's Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, and he replied that the matter was under enquiry, and he would let plaintiff know shortly. Things went on in this manner till the period viz. six months from the date of the consignment, within which a notice under the Indian Railway Act must be given, expired. 1st defendant Railway then informed plaintiff that the loss took place on the E. I. Railway line and then it was too late to proceed against that railway. Plaintiffs in the first instance therefore sued to recover the value of the 22 bags short delivered from the 1st defendant Railway as compensation for the loss of the same or in the alternative from 2nd defendant as damages caused to plaintiffs by his misrepresentation that the claim had to be made to him.

PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC.

The learned judge, in delivering judgment said that apart from the fact that the loss was alleged to have taken place on the G. I. P. Railway, the claim against that railway must fail by reason of the absence of the statutory notice required by Section 77 of the Railway Act. It seemed to the learned judge a little hard on the plaintiffs that for six months after the date of consignment the G. I. P. Railway kept on saying to the plaintiffs that inquiries were being made and that when six months expired the company should have informed the plaintiffs that the loss occurred on the E. I. Railway and plaintiffs should apply to that Railway. He said that the bailor alone was presumed to have the knowledge of what had happened to the Bailor's goods during the course of the bailment and it was the Bailee's duty, with all dispatch and expediency to make inquiries and to inform the bailor of when and how the loss occured, and had the defendant Railway Company informed the plaintiff within a reasonable time that the loss had occurred on the line of the E. I. Railway the plaintiffs would have had time to send notice to that Railway and to prefer his claim. As it then was the poor plaintiffs were then barred against the E .I. Railway and he must say that this delay and procrastination was prejudicial to the public and must be deprecated.

As to the claim against 2nd defendant it seemed to the learned judge to be a retort of the plaintiffs for the loss occurred to them by that gentleman's dilatory methods. The learned judge held that the Post Card on which relied was no representation or misrepresentation at all and did not amount to waiver of statutory notice nor to representation that the notice would be dispensed with or should be addressed to any person other than the Agent.

For these reasons the learned judge dismissed the suit, but without cost to either defendant.

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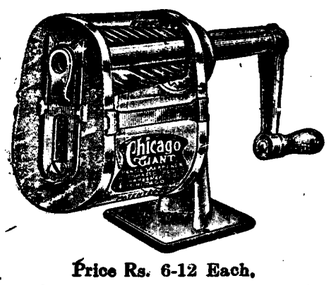

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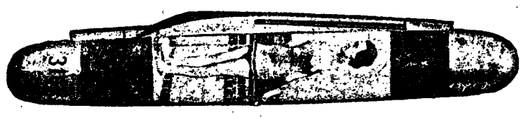

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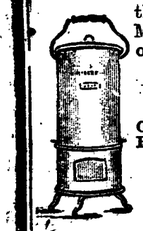

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RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

MR. S. C. GHOSE FAVOUR STATE MANAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

In the course of evidence before the Railway Committee to-day Mr. S. C. Ghose favoured the state management on the ground that if the Railway Board has some supervision and machinery and a bigger staff, the control and check of the state railways would be as effective as in the Company managed lines.

THE DUKE ON THE SCREEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Madan Theatres, Limited, having made special arrangements to film the tour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, showed here to-day at the theatre of the Elphinstone Bioscope, the pictures of the landing and the procession. The theatre was overcrowded, and among the spectators were Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and a large party from Government House. The film was very much appreciated and loudly applauded by the audience. The management have advertised to show each day's events the day after, and the enterprise of this Indian film in this direction is greatly appreciated by the public of Madras.

THE "TRIBUNE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Viceroy, the "Tribune" writes:—Lord Reading is undoubtedly a brilliant man, and he has held some very high offices. He is also reputed to be a strong man and a man of liberal views and sympathies. But, when all this has been said, the fact remains that, so far as Indian politics are concerned, Lord Reading is no better than a dark horse. Not only this, he is not known at any time in his life to have expressed active sympathy with a people fighting for freedom, as India is fighting to-day. Mere liberality of sentiment or the fact that a man is a strong Liberal in British politics, which are so wholly unlike ours, means nothing, for the simple reason that experience has shown again and again that neither is in any way inconsistent with the hidebound conservatism in Indian policies.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The distribution of portfolios among the Members and Ministers of the Madras Government are as follows:—

Members:—Sir Lionel Davidson, Home Member; Mr. C. G. Todhunter, Finance; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib, Revenue; and Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law.

Ministers:—Mr. A. Subbrayalu Reddiar, Education; Mr. Ramarayaningar, Local self-Government, and Mr. K. Venkata Reddi, Development.

TAMIL DRAMA STAGED IN BUSRA

The Madras Postal Dramatic Club enacted for the first time in Basrah a Tamil Drama, entitled "Galawa" or "The Fateful Ring" on the 27th November, 1920, in the Y. M. C. A. Theatre. Mr. M. B. Puran Singh, who acted as Chitrasena, the Hero of the play, distinguished himself and was awarded a Gold Medal in appreciation of his splendid acting.

Monsieur Clemenceau is expected to arrive in Bangalore, on a short, visit, on the 13th February, and will stay a day there as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's guest.

Smoothest and creamiest custards & shapes

Stewed, fresh, or preserved fruit with blancmange or custard is a dish the children like.

The best blancmanges and custards—smooth, creamy and enjoyable—are made by using Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

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WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles and Fistula.*

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WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

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Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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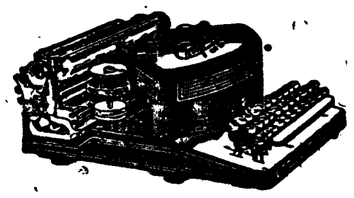

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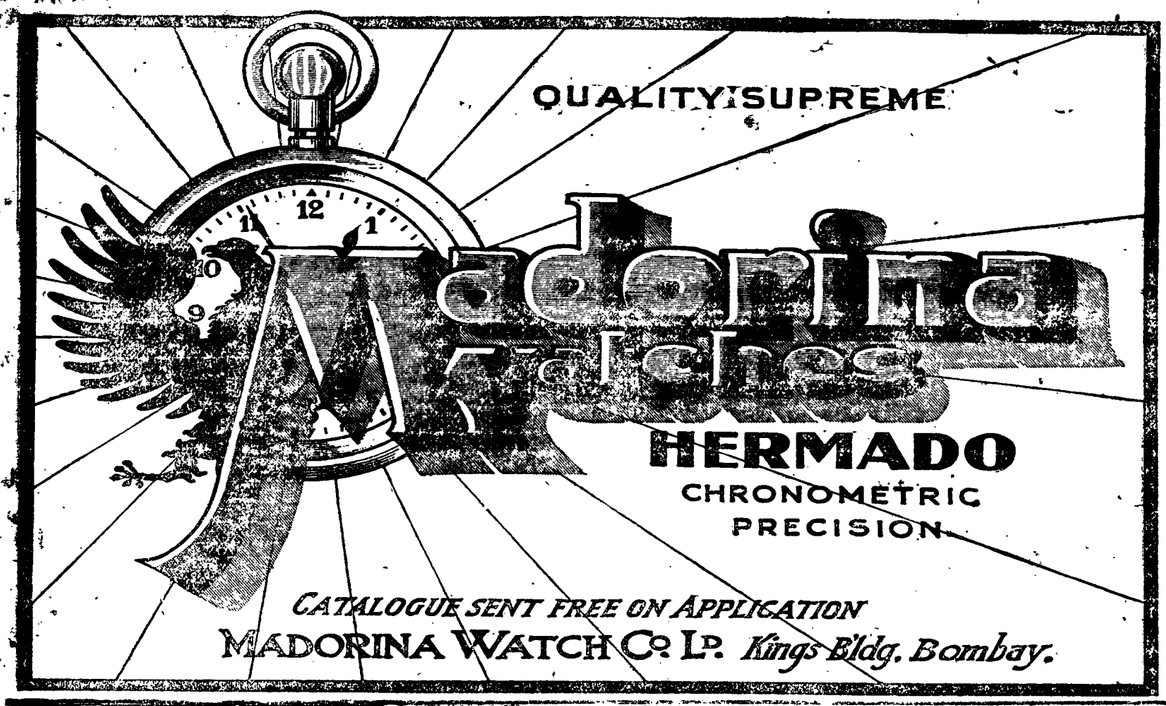

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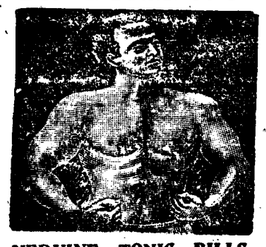

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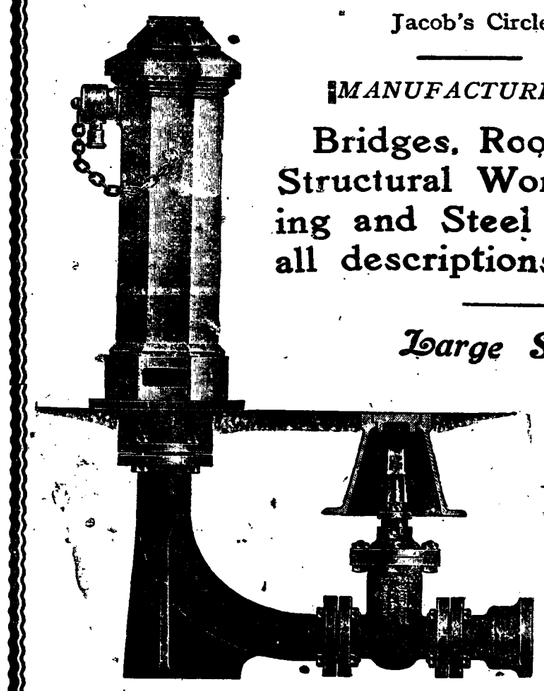

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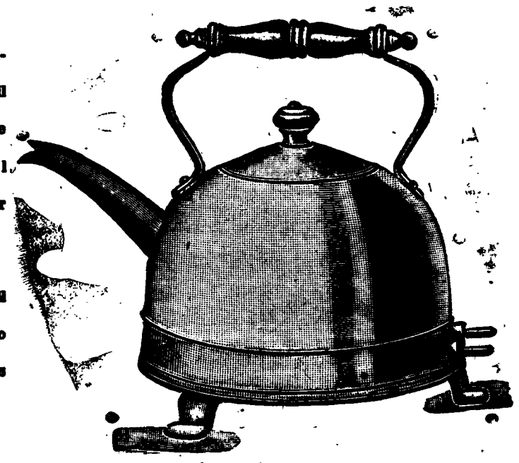

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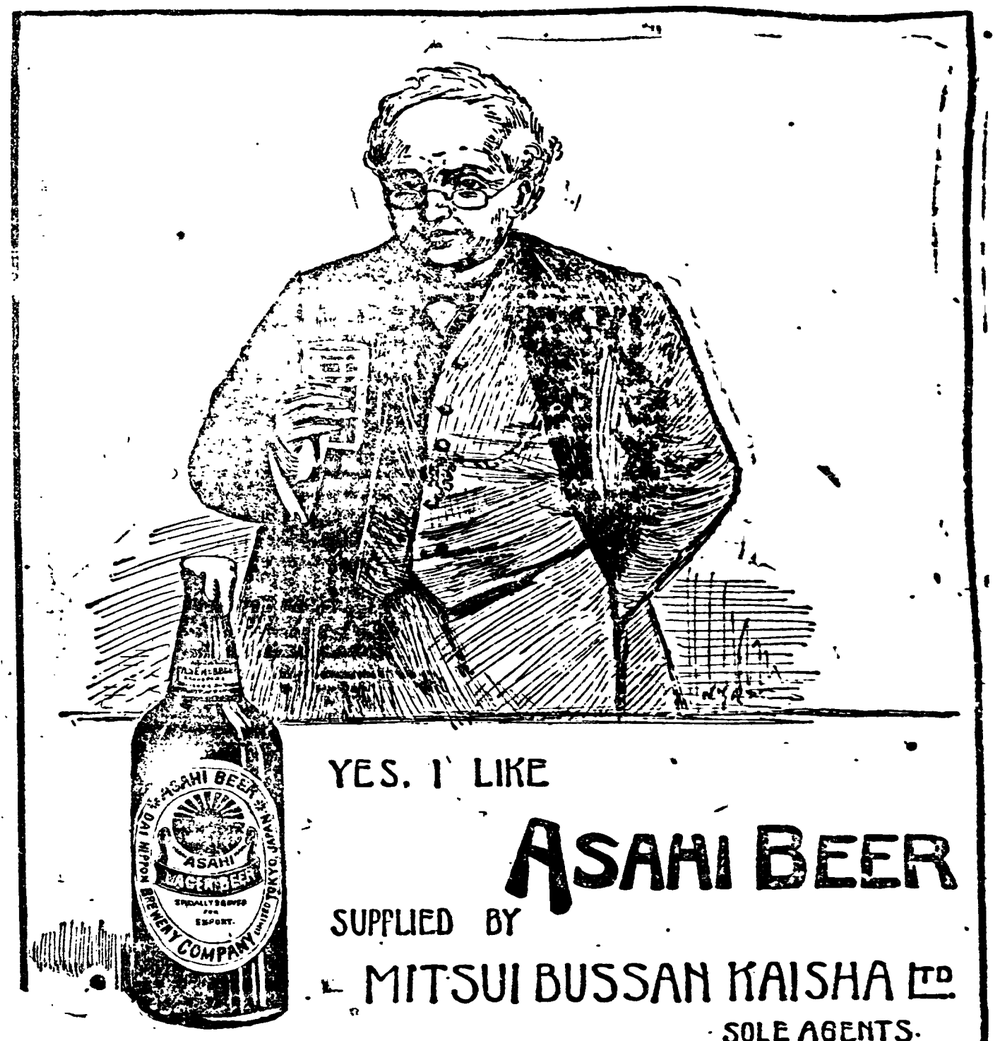

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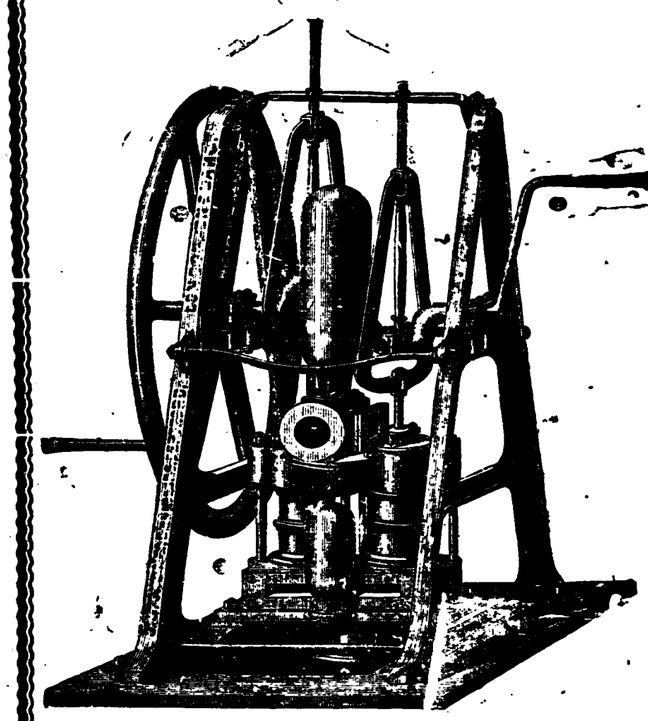

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